Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,021—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th April.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10809
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7858	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6896	...	...
25th "	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7902	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7858	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.		Leave Karachi, 1910.	
C City of Manchester	5554	...		May 7	1910
B City of Agra	4908	May 14	1910	...	
C Trafford Hall	5321	" 24	"	...	
C City of Karachi	5557	...		" 31	"
A City of Benares	6733	...		June 15	"

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
Quicker Express Service or 2 Berthed

AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.
with the above Homeward 1910
desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9

	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
5701	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
5457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
7312	22nd "	15th "

Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
VIA NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP
AMBURG AND BREMEN.
Y of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez and thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.
The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single...	525	390
To Naples	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	3,171	Mon. 2nd May	11 a.m.	P.D & C.M.*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 5th May	9 a.m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 6th May	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Forebander, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th May, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 2nd May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 10th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

29th April, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capstains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	6,130	X	7th July "
DUMBRA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,393	X	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capstains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBRA	5,685	Rebufat	30th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
AFRICA	4720	E. Geberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4393	G. Gillhober	16th "
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 &	500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	" 750*
Single Class to London	" 545	" 635*
Single Class to London and back	" 865	" 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
Intermediate Class to London	" 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 535 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	P. Giurgevich	5895	25th May 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince	...due 3rd; May	...Philadelphia and New York.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		ZLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hoarjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM SAHIBTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

FIRE AT ETAWAH

Successful use of

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE SECRETARY of the Municipal Board, Etawah, writes to Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay, on the 11th April, 1910, as follows:—

I have the honour to state for your information that some six shops caught fire on the night of 6th April, 1910.

I received intelligence somewhat late and used the "MINIMAX" which, no doubt, put out the high flames of the fire, and thus saved other shops containing cloth, etc.

Next day at noon in another quarter fire broke out. We hastened to use the "MINIMAX" and thus the fire was put out promptly. No doubt the "MINIMAX" EXTINGUISHER proved very useful and saved thousands of rupees.

Will you please send some two dozen re-fills for "MINIMAX" EXTINGUISHER at your convenience as there are none in stock?

The Price of "MINIMAX" Complete with necessary charge is Rs. 33-12. (Same as London, i.e. £ 2-5). Security Wall Brackets, Rs. 4.

Further particulars from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

METTWURST (Pork Sausage)	In 1 lb. Tins
FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage)	RS. 1-8
LEBERWURST (Liver Sausage)	Per Tin.
CERVELATWURST (Smoked Sausage in Bladder)	
FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages)	
TRUFFEL-LEBERWURST (Strassburg Sausage)	Rs. 1-12

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the designs and the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH, FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.

Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c. Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC

Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

THE CHAMPION GOLF BALLS OF 1909

Dunlop "Junior" and "Orange Spot."

FIVE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RECORDS. 19 Amateur. 67 Professionals.

HOLES DONE IN ONE. TWO.

WINNERS OF COMPETITIONS. 23 Amateur. 17 Professionals.

APPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF YOUR GOLF CLUB.

6 Annas rebate allowed on all old balls returned, provided a like number of new ones are purchased.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
3 Wallace Street, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF — — — Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — — — furnished on Application.

Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF — — — — — — — manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF — — — — — — — Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP." BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Friday the 29th April, 1910, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and at Rs. 12-8 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December 1909, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7 Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 9th May, 1910, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 28th April, 1910, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1910.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twentyfourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Friday, the 29th April, 1910, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 12-8 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1909, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 12th May, 1910, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 28th April, 1910, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1910.

FOR PROMOTION of COMPANIES in LONDON or the introduction of Capital for sound Colonial undertakings, communicate with—

THE VENDING SYNDICATE LIMITED.
25, OLD BROAD STREET, London, E. C., England.
Telegraphic Address Quindecim, London.
McNeills Code (1908 Edition)

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by Mr. J. F. KARAK & WALLACE Co.'s Old Building, Apollo Street, Fort, upto Tuesday, the 3rd May, 1910, for steel and reinforced concrete work in the New Theatre, now in course of construction at Queen's Road.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

For particulars apply to—

A. L. COLACO,
A. M. I. C. E. I., Etc., Architect.
9, Hornby Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the owner, the Undersigned are prepared to entertain private offers for the purchase of valuable Bungalows at KHANDALA, known as CLIFTON COTTAGE and CLIFTON VILLA and also at MAHABALESHWAR known as HOPE LODGE, PROSPECT COTTAGE, MINIATUR VILLA and NON PERUIL VUE on or before the 2nd day of May, 1910.

Offers should be sent in separately for each of the said Bungalows in a sealed cover. The said Bungalows are positively to be sold off en or before the above date the Vendor having abandoned the idea of selling the same by PUBLIC AUCTION as had been advertised.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office No. 7, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MULJEE AND KHAMBATA,
Attorneys for the Vendor.

Bombay, 19th day of April, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will RUN from DELHI to BOMBAY, on each of the following dates, leaving Delhi at 8-15 A. M. and arriving Bombay at 2-45 p.m. the next day. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations :—

Wednesday, 4th May 1910 } To meet s.s. "Caledonia."
Thursday, 5th " " }
Thursday, 12th " " ...To meet s.s "Salsette."

For Passengers from and via Lucknow a Carriage will run from Lucknow, which will be attached at 9-25 A. M., to the Passenger Train, due at Jhansi at 4 P. M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by the specials from any Stations North of Itarsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction.

No reserved accommodation can be booked by these Special Trains through from a foreign line. All passengers booked via Delhi from Foreign lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but these specials will not wait for any foreign line train which may be running late.

A Bogie composite carriage with accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will also be attached every Thursday, during March and April, to the Up Delhi Daily Express leaving Delhi Junction at 20-0 o'clock and arriving Bombay at 7 A.M., on the Saturdays. No berths can be reserved by this carriage from any station south of Jhansi.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, WAGON BRASSES Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1910, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, District Engineer, Poona, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value, of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 31st MARCH, 1910.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Lepor Home, Trombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Law Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Rs. 1. Apply No. 401 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY & NAVY
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A SALE
OF
OVER SEASON GOODS
AND REMNANTS
will take place at the Depot
ON
TUESDAY, the 3rd May, 1910,
and
WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1910,
Between the hours of
9-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.

On the first day the sale will be open to Members only and on the 2nd day to Members and Non-Members.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE TIMINGS of TRAINS on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of this line will be ALTERED as under on and from the 1st day of May, 1910.

BROAD GAUGE.
DOWN TRAINS.

			Passr.	Mail.	Passr.	
Wadi	Junction, G.I.P...	A.	12—32	18—38	From	Madras.
		D.	6—11	12—25	20—55	" Bombay.
	Do N.G.S...	D.	7—10	13—0	22—40	
Hyderabad ...	...	A.	14—2	19—7	5—35	
		D.	14—25	18—26	6—0	
Secunderabad	...		Mixed.		Mixed.	
		D.	15—15	19—15	7—25	
Kazipet ..	...	"	20—13	0—32	13—12	
Bezwada	...	A.	4—30	10—0	23—53	
Do	M. & S. M. Ry	D.	6—0	11—0	0—50	For Madras.
		"	8—3	22—0	..	" Calcutta.

UP TRAINS.

Bezwada ...	..	A.	5—0	...	...	From Calcutta,
Do M. & S. M. Ry.			4—25	14—15	20—35	" Madras.
Do N. G. S		D.	5—35	14—45	21— 5	
Kazipet ..	..	"	13—25	0—12	4—45	
Secunderabad	..	A.	17—35	5—58	8—45	
			Mail.			
		D.	18—35	7— 0	9— 5	
Hyderabad	..		19— 5	7—28	9—32	
Wadi	...	A.	0—55	12— 5	15—10	
Do G.I.P.	...	D.	1—35	13— 0	16— 3	For Bombay.
		"	6—25	12—38	11—15	" Madras.

METRE GAUGE.
DOWN TRAINS.

			Passr.	Fast. Passr.	Goods with 3rd class Carr.	
Manmad G.I.P...		A	9—15	19—56	3—41	From Bombay.
		"	11—23	...	3— 3	" Delhi.
Do	N. G. S ...	D.	12—15	21— 0	4—3	
Aurangabad	..	"	16— 8	0—29	9—55	
Jalna	..	A.	18— 8	2—22	13— 0	
		D.	18—38	2—47	...	
Purna	...	"	23—30	7— 5		
Nanded	..	"	0—28	7—56		
					Mixed;	
Nizamabad	..	"	4—50	11—31	21—45	
Secunderabad	..	A	11—2	18—38	4—53	
		D.	11—22	16—40	5— 8	
Hyderabad	..	A	11—45	17— 0	5—30	

UP TRAINS.

			Passr	Fast Passr	Mixed	
Hyderabad	...	D	8— 0	20— 0	19—30	
Secunderabad	...	"	8—55	20—40	13—15	
Nizamabad	...	A.	14—52	1—39	19—55	
		D.	15—17	2— 4	Goods	
Nanded	...	"	19—50	5—35	with 3rd class carriage	
Purna	..	"	20—17	6—48		
Jalna	..	"	1—18	11—39	16—35	
Aurangabad	..	A.	3—25	13—40	20—10	
Manmad	...	"	7— 0	17— 0	2—15	
Do	G. I. P...	D.	8— 0	17—35	3—33	For Bombay.
Do	...	"	13—54	18—17	4—11	" Punjab.

The Timings of Local Trains between Hyderabad and Bolaram will be altered, for which see the Local Train Time Bill.

For full particulars, see Time Table exhibited at Stations.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Secunderabad, 14th April 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists' Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

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YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A HEAD ELECTRICIAN. Salary Rs. 70 rising to 80. Applicant must be a capable Mechanic with experience in running high speed oil engines and with some knowledge of accumulators. Apply with testimonial.

W. F. STUART-MENTEITH, M. I. E. E.,
Electrical Engineer.

WANTED.

A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

WANTED.

A SMART TYPIST. One having worked on a Hammond preferred. Apply No. 76 c/o this office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

SALE AT 11 A.M. (S.T.)
BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the third floor, opposite Duke's Aerated Water Depot, in Hummum Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, such as large cabinets, drawingroom cuthioned sofas, marble-topped tables and teapoys, mirror almirah, cupboards, chest of drawers, glass book case, dining table, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, easy and low chairs, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and brass double and single bedsteads, baba cots, typewriter, Singapore cane furniture, gent's biycle, carpet, k. o. stove, glass, crockery and platedware, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, etc., etc., the property of B. CIRAVEGNA, ESQ.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th April, 1910.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
SATURDAY, APRIL 30th.
Under the Patronage of H. E. the Viceroy and Countess of MINTO in Simla, The Governors of Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Punjab, General Swann, Etc., Etc.

FREEAR
IN HIS FUNNIEST OF ALL FUNNY ENTERTAINMENTS.
"FRIVOLITIES"
THE SUCCESS OF 43 COUNTRIES.
GROTESQUE AND WHOLESOME
"FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY."

Return visit in consequence of the splendid reception accorded Mr. Freear on his appearance here seven months ago.

Several New Specialties will be introduced.

Credentials from H. M. King Edward VII, H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey, The King of Greece, The King of Siam, and nearly all India's Native Rulers on view at SOUNDY & Co.'s, etc., etc.

His Highness of Mysore re-engaged Mr. Freear for the third time recently, and 4th engagement within 12 months for H. H. of Jhind.

Mr. Freear was personally complimented by Their Excellencies The Earl and Countess of Minto in Simla.

ROARS OF LAUGHTER GUARANTEED AS BEFORE.

Special Popular Prices:—Stalls and D Circle, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s,

Special Trams after performance to Parel and Grant Buildings.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME.

1. EUROPE'S PREMIER COMEDIAN FOOLSHEAD'S CHILDHOOD.
A Screamingly Funny Subject.
2. ENGLAND'S NAVAL HERO, LORD NELSON'S SON.
A Thrilling episode of his life.
3. The Hypnotised (Comic)
4. The Building of a Continental Railway (Industrial.
5. Grand Father's Clock (Comic)
6. Bruised Heart (Pathelic)

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
GRAND PRIZE SHOW

ONE GOLD, ONE SILVER, and
ONE ENAMELLED WATCH will be given away.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CHARITY MATCH.

FINAL—SATURDAY, 30th APRIL,
MARINE LINES MAIDAN.
BULLY OFF, 5-40 P.M.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers, the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Vol. Rifles will play a selection of Music during the evening.

ADMISSION—1st Enclosure, Re. 1.
" 2nd " annas 8.

Ladies and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted Half Price.

The proceeds of the match will be divided between the following Charities :—

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
SOLDIERS' HOME, COLABA,
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION,
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
THIS EVENING.

1. THE GREAT CONSUL—Human Monkey just died.
2. CYCLIST CARABINEERS OF THE BELGIAN ARMY.
3. IN THE HAND OF ETERNAL SUMMER. Beautifully colored.

With three other most funny comics.

TIMES—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.
SATURDAY, SPECIAL LATE SHOW, 11-15 to 12-15
PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, and 8 and 4 annas.

Boxes to seat 6, Rs. 10.

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BOMBAY.

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BRASS - - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
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EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY'S FURNITURE :—Pianos, Yacht, Victoria, Horse, etc., at Hope Hall, Mazagon. Sale on SUNDAY, 1st May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)—Crawford and Co.

JUST UNPACKED.—Lime Juice Cordial, Lemon Squash, Crystallised Fruits, Cake, Biscuits. Fixed Rates.—HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

FOR DAMP PROOF SOLUTION for Damp Walls go to WM. CHS. SMITH, DECORATOR. Sold in 1 gallon drums at Rs. 8-8 per gallon. My Damp Proof Solution has been acknowledged by the Imperial Government as the best in the markets, both at Home and India.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS, large, airy and commodious for European. Apply DINSHAW MERWAN, 140, Prince's Dock.

RS. 65.—FOR SALE new PATHEPHONE, MODEL 2, 16 inch horn and 13 new double Sided records. Apply FOLLEY, Port Trust Quarters, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

FOR SALE.—One genuine DeDION single cylinder CAR, five seater, canopy top, glass screen, side curtains. A bargain Rs. 2,100.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

WANTED.—A FITTER with knowledge of Electrical Fitting Work. Apply at once, No. 75, c/o "Bombay Gazette" office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Mariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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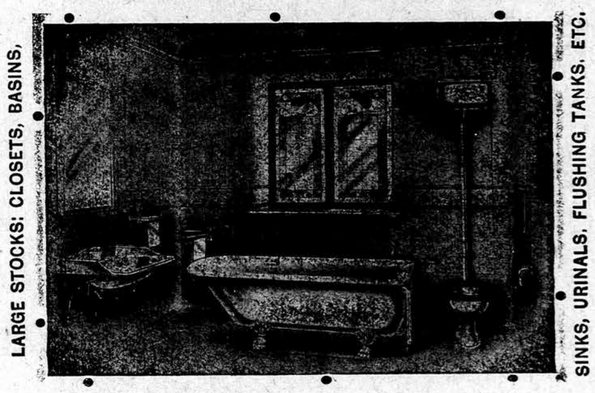

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El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8	La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
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La Crema, Matinees	,, 50	5	4	Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,, 100	8	0
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RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

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Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Rs. 1,00,00,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Bombay	Singapore	Saigon.
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Seremban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Samarang	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOU[redacted]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened [redacted] est allowed on daily balances from [redacted] Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 [redacted] annum and on sums over Rs [redacted] special arrangement. No intere[redacted] not amount to Rs. 5 per hal[redacted] allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest [redacted] cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOS[redacted]
Amount for 12 months are [redacted] cent. and for other periods [redacted] may be ascertained on applicatio[redacted]

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS [redacted] CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on [redacted] to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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on 29 June, 2017

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM, "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt.....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr Maclean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr W B Haddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Street

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 29.

Achledister	2820	Gatt.....	W & A Graham & Co
Africa	1302	Chappel	M M & Co
Afghanistan	3848	Blault	M M & Co
Corinth	2369	Chadwick	
Clan Macnab	2952	Ridgeway	F Finlay & Co
Exmoor	2296	Dunbar ...l'pool...	W&A G & Co
Goalpara	1358	Whytehead	M M & Co
Hurst	2997	Moody...W & A Graham & Co	
Harpley	2565	Polster...W &A Graham & Co	
Hooseinee	993	Hughes	B & P S N & Co
Harport	2503	Lamb	T Morrison & Co
Irish Monarch	2792	Rettins	T Morrison & Co
Lhasa	941	McDiarmid	M M & Co
Maresfield	2632	Davies...Killick Nixon & Co	
Negna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet...E & A M Jeewanji	
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley...B & H S N & Co	
Singu	1919	Nelson...Shaw Wallace & Co	
Seirstand	617	Larsim	F F Campbell & Co
Stella	1774	Vodnica	A L S N & Co
Salsette	2201	Lewellin	P & O S N & Co
Tosa Maru	3610	Nozuma	N Y Kaisha
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Wardha	2331	Peck	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Lady Lewis	2145	Provo	Genoa	6-5	J Mackintosh & Co
B Cloutahaw	3083	Smith	Hull	7-5	W & A Graham & Co
C&R Othello	3327	Webster	Hull	6-5	J Finlay & Co
D&E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	9-5	M M & Co
F Lord Antrim	2773	Aiken	N F		N F
G Henry R James	1974	Mogg	Hamburg	4 5	Killick Nixon & Co
K Stanley Hall	2660	Henderson	Liverpool	30-4	Killick Nixon & Co
M Harlyn	2233	Bird	Hull	5 5	W & A Graham & Co
N Spanish Prince	4218	Jones	Philadelphia	3 5	W & A Graham & Co
O Naderi	1169	Gorc	Zanzibar	30 4	B & P S N Co
P Adamsturm	3158	Selbji	Hamburg	5-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Lawmoor	3560	Pippest	London	7 5	The Bombay & Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Westmoor	2341	Waddle	Garston	7-5	W & A Graham & Co
2 Castalia	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	8-5	W & A Graham and Co
3 Arlington Court	2832	Jones	Antwerp	30-4	W & A Graham & Co
4 City of Agra	3096	Buck	Liverpool	14 5	Killick Nixon and Co
5 Edernian	3284	Roberts	Genoa	10-5	James Mackintosh and Co
6 Comodore	3914	Bass	Hull	30 4	Killick Nixon & Co
7 Africa	2565	Soberich	Trieste	1-5	A L S N & Co
8 Coniston Water	2832	Jones	Dunkirk	4 5	T Morrison & Co
9 Politician	4737	Watson	Hull	14 5	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Quilca	1231	Anderson	N F		N F M M & Co
13 Caledonia	3529	Hayward	London	7 5	P & O S N & Co
14 Dandolo	3197	Giacopelo	Calcutta	30 4	F R S N & Co
15 Clan Leslie	2499	Goodevino	Hamburg	30-4	J Finlay & Co
16 Haigh Hall	3069	Davison	Antwerp	4-5	W & A Graham & Co
Offside P					
Humayun	2155	Beard			B & P S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
29	Harport s	Lamb	Calcutta, Apl. 16
	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden, Apl. 24
	Stella s	Vodnica	Bangkok, Apl. 17
	Hooseinee s	Hughes	Aden, Apl. 20

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	Hannah	Jeddah

...s began to load on Friday:—
...rch for Hamburg etc.,
...or Persian Gulf.
...ricste.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Vessel.	From
Kincraig	London
Lawee	Calcutta
Fazilka	Straits
Tora	Negapatam
Orissa	Calcutta
Canara	London

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, left Trieste on on the 27 instant and is due here on the 19th May.

The P and O steamer Assaye, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Sunday the 1st proximo.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co., steamer Sydney from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 29th instant at 5 a.m.

The Anchor Line s. s. Elysia outward bound passed Suez on the 27th instant and is expected to arrive on the morning of the 8th May.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer "Capri" from Bombay left Penang on the 28th Inst for Singapore and Hong Kong.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 29.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 1 bale carpets, King King and Co; 75 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 108 cwts condiments, M K Jussewala; 5 cwts condiments, H Mancherji and Sons; 9 bales skins, P E Boyce and Sons; 1,011 cwts cottonseed, M Valabhdas.

Lowmoor s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 27,700 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—200 bales hemp, H Govindji; 102 cwts cottonseed oil, Allen Bros and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 870 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARROWIN FURNESS.

Exmoor s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 1,625 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfuse and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—25 bales hemp, E Comersey; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Harlyn s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfuse and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Canji; 16,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

Commodore s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Politician s—4,325 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 2,012 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Cloutahaw s—6,562 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Arlington Court s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Coniston Water s—8,035 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Achblister s—1,500 tons manganese ore, M Doogar; 3,920 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders).

Exmoor s—66,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2,009 cwts rapeseed; 5,300 cwts linseed and 11,997 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 472 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed; 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 3,000 cwts linseed; Volkart Bros; 956 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 2,784 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 125 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Haigh Hall s—8,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Henry R James s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, 2,000 cwts mowrasseed, and 1,205 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Clan Leslie s—521 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Kaliandas Bros; 6,000 cwts castorseed, L Drefuse and Co 6,046 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Adamsturm s—924 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 14 cwts meca Towner and Co; 100 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR BREMEN.

Adamsturm s—110 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lady Lewis s—770 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 53 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 500 tons old iron, J Ramji.

Edernian s—7497 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts teelseed L Drefuse and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—231 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Stella s—284 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Stella s—658 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Stella s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Spanish Prince s—110 bales cotton S M Kirtikar and Co, 6,011 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co, 500 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 436 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons; 900 bales cotton, H N Madrasawalla and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—1,500 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, S J David Co; 50 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tosa Maru s—130 bales twist K and A S Framji; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

FOR MOJI.

Tosa Maru s—200 bales cotton. H Goculdas and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

4TH ROGATION SUNDAY, 1ST MAY, 1910.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns.—411—177—169—318.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants 22 and 23.
Hymns.—411—280—234.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—182—323—194.
7-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—242—220.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—432—140—447.
Ascension Day, Thursday May 5th.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Address.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist Thursday.
8 to 8-30 a.m.—Matins Mon. Wed. Sat. and other days.
6 p.m.—Friday, Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist with Hymns.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon Preacher Rev. P. Eykya.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Matins.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. Father Chard.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Wandby Road.

11 a.m.—United Morning Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—379, 149, 415.
Psalm.—106.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service,
Preacher.—R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
5-15 p. m.—Bible Class.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—25.
Hymns.—191, 144 and 133.
Collection for the Poor.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—April 9, at Killawley, Llandrindod Wells, the wife of Major H E Buchanan, late 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

CHICHESTER—April 6, at 7 Sussex Square, the Countess of Chichester, of a daughter.

DUNGLASS—April 10, at 9 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, Lady Dunglass, of a son.

GIRDWOOD—April 11, at 50 Princes Gate, S W, the wife of Capt Eric S Girdwood, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), of a son.

SKYES—April 7, at Longford Hall, Newport, the wife of Major Harold Skyes, of a son.

MAY—April 9, at Crowthorne, the wife of Robt A May, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—MACMIN—April 7, at St Pancars Parish Church, Arthur Keith Armstrong, M R C S, L R C P, London, to Louise Lily, daughter of John Macmin.

FLEICHER—CLOETE—April 7, at St Peter Port Church, Guernsey, Alexander Fletcher to Marion Edith, daughter of the late Lieut Gen J G Cloete.

FLOWER—THOMPSON—April 5, at All Saints, Ealing, Cyril Thomas Flower to Helen Mary Harding, daughter of David William Thompson, Inspector of Schools, Punjab, India (retired).

JAMIESON—ARMYTAGE—April 6, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, Edgar G Jamieson, of H B M Consular Service, China, to Mabel, daughter of the late W H Armytage.

PARSONS-SMITH—BURNETT—April 9, at St Peter's Church, South Croydon, Basil Thomas Parsons-Smith, M D, B S Lond, to Marguerite Ida, daughter of Sir David Burnett.

ROXBY—MONTAGU—April 7, at St Mary's, Alverstoke, Lieut Leycester Curzon Maude Roxby, R N, to Winifred Annie Sydney, daughter of Commander Algernon S Montagu, late R N.

SILVER—NICHOLSON—April 5, at All Saints' Church, Leamington, Paymaster Geoffrey Percival Silver, R N, his Majesty's ship "Pathfinder," to Constance Marion, daughter of the late Dr J A Nicholson.

DEATHS.

CURTIS—April 9, at Northchurch, Great Berkhamsted, Herts, wife of the late Capt Constable Curtis, aged 84.

SCOTT—April 8, at Cap Martin, Sir Walter Scott, Bart, Beaumelerc, Riding Mill, Northumberland, and Bentinck Horse, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WILSON-TODD—April 10, at Halnaby Hall, Croft, Darlington, Sir Wm Henry Wilson Todd, Bart, aged 81.

INDIA.

DEATH.

SCOTT—April 23, at Bangalore, Bertram Ebenezer Andree, of Burma Local Fund Accounts, the eldest son of Edwin E Scott, retired Salt Inspector, and Mrs Scott, aged 23 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "When a man's business is tied up, many of his former friends are inclined to bundle him off."—Chicago News.

THE "BOMBAY VAIBHAV."—The "Bombay Vaibhav," which has hitherto been a morning daily, will be issued every evening from the 1st of May.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Owing to the May vacation the classes of the Students' Brotherhood will be closed from Sunday the 1st May, and will be re-opened on the second Sunday in June.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—Mr. Frank Anderson, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will give a lantern lecture, entitled "Bits from Everywhere," at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, this (Saturday) evening at 8-30 p. m. All friends of the Mission will receive a cordial welcome.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—A Bunia has been sentenced to pay a fine of rupees ten by the Deputy Political Agent, Songad, for the offence of pulling the chain, connected with vacuum brake, whilst travelling by 4 up mail train at mile 36 and causing thereby detention to the train.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—On Sunday next, the 1st May, the annual thanksgiving Mass of the Junior Employees' Union, Manori, Salsette, will be celebrated at the Church of our Lady of Succour, Manori, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.). After the conclusion of the Mass the annual general meeting of the Union will be held at the house of Mr. Jimi D'Souza.

BAND AT THE MARINE LINES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Wickham, Band Sergeant, commencing at 5 p.m. (S. T.), this evening:—

March	Stars and Stripes Forever	Sousa
Selection	H M S Pinafore	Sullivan
Indian Romance	Rainbow	Wenrick
Selection	Genevieve De Brabant	Offenbach
Valse	Beautiful Danube	Strauss
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Hume
Chinese Melodies	Feast of Lantern	Glover
Galop	Chorlotten	Berger

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, the following programme will be rendered by the Drum and Fife Band at the Victoria Gardens, under the direction of Sergt. Drum S. Poath, commencing at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Retreat	William Tell and London-derry	McCoy
Piccolo Solo	Hidatia	Turpin
March	Isolation Camp	Peake
Selection	Marria England	Round
Hornpipe	Kiss my Lady	Wren
Two Step	Petite Tonkinoise	Christine
Irish Jig	Father O'Flynn	Carroll
Valse	Donau Wellen	Ivanovici

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regt., the Band of the Battalion will play the following programme of music under the direction of Bandmaster A. F. Hawkes at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Silver Wreath	Crosse
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
(a) Characteristic	Babillage	Gillet
(b) Italian Serenade	O Solo Mio	De Capua
Reminiscences of	Sullivan	Winterbottom
Suite Espagnole	La Feria	Lacome
Selection	Leslie Stuarts Songs	Allan
Valse	Blumen der Last	Gung'l
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Surjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

Polonaise	Op 40 No 1	Chopin
Overture	Der Freischutz	Weber
Reverie	(Celo Solo)	Au Bord de la Mer
Grand Selection	Faust	Gounod
Valse	Mondnacht	Aufder Alster
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Planquette
Two Step	Starland	O'Connor

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Mafiggiani:—

Quick Step		Mafiggiani
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
Fantasia	French Melodies	Kappey
Valse	Beautiful Danube	Strauss
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Hume
Chinese Melodies	Feast of Lantern	Glover
Galop	Chorlotten	Berger

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Valse	Blumen der Last	Gung'l
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Surjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

Polonaise	Op 40 No 1	Chopin
Overture	Der Freischutz	Weber
Reverie	(Celo Solo)	Au Bord de la Mer ... Dunkler
Grand Selection	Faust	Gounod
Valse	Mondnacht	Aufder Alster
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Planquette
Two Step	Starland	O'Connor

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

DAVID MILLS.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the David Mills was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's offices, Mr. J. A. Wadia, presiding.

The following report was approved and adopted:—The report ending 31st December 1909 shows a profit of Rs. 2,03,941-2-0. Out of this amount Rs. 78,000 have already been declared as ad interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1909 at Rs. 10 per share leaving for disposal Rs. 1,25,941-2-0, and the Directors recommend that the amount may be dealt with as under:—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share on 7,800 shares, free of income-tax, making in all Rs. 22-8-0 per share for the year; Rs. 97,500: to depreciation account, machinery, Rs. 25,000; to carry forward, Rs. 3,441-2-0; total, Rs. 1,25,941-2-0. The year under report was characterised by high prices of cotton and low rates of exchange. Although the China market fairly responded to these conditions of trade still the state of the industry is far from satisfactory, and it is feared that what with abnormally high prices of cotton and low exchange which may be further affected by the silver duty recently levied the prospects of the industry for the current year are far from cheerful. Mr. Jamsetjee Mancherjee Pastakia, who had been your engineer for seventeen years and who discharged his duties zealously and conscientiously died in July last. Subject to your approval the Directors have granted a sum of Rs. 1,000 as a gift to his widow. The Directors have also sanctioned an annual sum of Rs. 100 towards the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association, subject to your approval. The profits and fixed charges of the Company have been insured for a further period of twelve months from 1st March 1910 for £20,000 at Lloyd's through Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company. The mill buildings both old and new with the machinery and stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 55,99,610.

A dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per share was declared. The Directors' gift of Rs. 1,000 to the widow of Mr. J. M. Pastakia and the annual grant of Rs. 100 towards the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association were approved. Mr. J. A. Wadia and Mr. J. E. Ezra were re-elected directors and Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company and Mr. R. R. Mehta were appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE STANDARD MILLS.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. A. Wadia, presiding.

The following report was approved and adopted:—The report ending 31st December 1909 shows a profit of Rs. 2,73,335-0-6 including Rs. 29,688-13-10 brought forward. Out of this amount Rs. 60,000 have already been declared as ad interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1909 at Rs. 30 per whole share, and Rs. 7-8-0 per quarter share, leaving for disposal Rs. 2,13,035-0-6 which the Directors recommend may be dealt with as under:—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share on 1,618 whole shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per share on 1,528 quarter shares, free of income-tax, making in all Rs. 80 per whole share and Rs. 20 per quarter share for the year, Rs. 1,00,000; to depreciation account, machinery, Rs. 1,00,000; to carry forward Rs. 13,035-0-6; total, Rs. 2,13,035-0-6. The year under report witnessed high prices of cotton and low rates for the manufactured article consequent on the accumulation of stock and lack of consumption. Taking the above circumstances into consideration the Directors hope that the profits realised for the year under report would be considered satisfactory. As regards the prospects for the year 1911 to Directors hold out no better prospects since cotton is higher than ever, whilst price of cloth continue to be stationary owing to accumulation of stock in all the Mills of Bombay. China exchange is low enough and the silver duty recently imposed may still further affect the same, but your Company fortunately is interested in the China market to an extremely limited extent and hence there is no cause for uneasiness on this score. Subject to your approval he Directors have sanctioned an annual sum of Rs. 100 towards the J.J. Hospital Nursing Association.

The profits and fixed charges of the Company have been insured for a further period of twelve months from 1st March 1910 for £35,000 at Lloyd's through Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. The mill buildings and machinery with the stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 48,79,950.

A Dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared. The annual grant of Rs. 100 to the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association Fund was approved. Mr. J. A. Wadia and Mr. R. M. Nissim were re-elected Directors and Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company, and Mr. Dorabji Hormusji were appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE LEOPOLD MILLS.

The Ordinary General Meeting of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, presiding.

The following report was approved and adopted:—From the statement it will be seen that there is a profit of Rs. 5,923-1-1, which sum they propose should be carried forward to reduction of amount standing to the debit of profit and loss account. Your mill has been entirely closed from 1st September 1909. The profit accrued has been earned owing to a rise in the value of stocks of yarn on hand and realized since the last balance sheet was made out. The present condition of the spinning industry is such that your Directors cannot recommend the mill to be worked until a more favourable time presents itself. Recent Legislation has added to our difficulties. Cotton is abnormally dear, on the other hand yarn prices have not fully responded to the advances demanded in price for cotton. The machinery has been kept in good order and is ready to work as soon as a favourable opportunity arises. The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, are fully insured for Rs. 9,96,700. The insurance, to reduce expenses as the mill is not working, is on a silent risk.

The appointment of Mr. R. Kennedy as a director was confirmed and Messrs. H. Kreis and A. C. Payne were re-elected Directors. Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry were appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

The annual meeting of these Mills was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David, presiding.

The following report showing a profit of Rs. 74,975-9-7, which amount was carried forward, was approved and adopted:—The year under report was characterized by a continual advance in prices of cotton, which during the latter end of the year stood at an unprecedentedly high figure, whilst yarn responded to a very limited extent. No fall in the raw material is anticipated as the stocks of cotton at present all throughout the world are insufficient. The yarn trade with the Far East has been a very disappointing one during the year, and the demand for yarn locally was also very disappointing. The agents have voluntarily given up their commission. Your profit fixed charges for the current year have been insured for £20,000. The mill buildings and machinery together with stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 55,23,661.

Messrs. J. A. Wadia and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy were re-elected Directors, Messrs. Nasserwanji Sorabji Jamshedji and Bapuji Pestanji Wadia were appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS.

The annual meeting of the above Mills was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. A. Wadia, presiding.

The following report was approved and adopted:—The report shows a net profit of Rs. 2,58,539-12-7 including the balance of Rs. 15,444-11-9 brought forward from the last account, which the Directors recommend be disposed of as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share (free of income-tax), Rs. 72,000, depreciation account, Rs. 1,50,000; towards writing off preliminary expenses, Rs. 10,000; towards writing off debenture charges, Rs. 10,000; to carry forward, Rs. 46,532-12-7; total, Rs. 2,88,539-12-7. The year under report was characterized by an unprecedented rise in the price of cotton, whilst there was no corresponding improvement in the price of cloth. Considering these circumstances the Directors hope that the result will be deemed satisfactory. The Directors beg to report that they have ordered out from Messrs. Platt Bros and Co., Ltd., 10 Weft Ring Frames of 404 Spindles each. Your profits and fixed charges for the current year have been insured for £20,000. The mill building and machinery together with cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c., are insured against fire for Rs. 63,37,950.

A dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Gullamhusen Currimbhoy were re-elected directors and Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. were appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS.

The annual meeting of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David, presiding.

The following report was approved and adopted:—The Directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1909, which, they regret to say, show a loss of Rs. 31,109-15-9. The Directors recommend that the above loss may be written off from the reserve fund. The year under report was characterized by a continual advance in prices of cotton, which during the latter end of the year stood at an unprecedentedly high figure, whilst yarn responded to a very limited extent. No fall in the raw material is anticipated as the stocks of cotton at present all throughout the world are insufficient. The yarn trade with the Far East has been a very disappointing one during the year, and the demand for yarn locally was also very disappointing. The Agents have voluntarily given up their commission. Your profit and fixed charges for the current year have been insured for £15,000. The mill buildings and machinery together with stock of cotton, yarn, stores, etc., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 45,41,875.

Sir Sassoon David and Mr. J. A. Wadia were re-elected directors and Messrs. R. R. Mehta and Bapuji P. Wadia appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE CRESENT MILLS.

The annual meeting of these Mills was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J David, presiding.

The following report was approved and adopted:—The report shows a net profit of Rs. 1,20,221-9-0 including the balance of Rs. 2,962-14-2 brought forward from the last account, which the Directors recommend to dispose of as follows:—Dividend at Rs. 4 per share, Rs. 60,000, depreciation account, machinery, Rs. 50,000; to carry forward, Rs. 10,221-9-0; total, Rs. 1,20,221-9-0. The year under review was marked by a continual rise in the price of cotton while cloth was quite stationary. Considering the state of the industry the Directors hope that the result will be considered satisfactory. Your profits and fixed charges for the current year have been insured for £20,000.

The building and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, etc., are insured against fire for Rs. 53,74,500.

A dividend of Rs. 4 was declared. Sir Sassoon J. David and Mr. J. A. Wadia were re-elected directors and Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Coy., and Mr. N. S. Jamshedji appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—April 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major P Dee, I M S B
Major H B Peacock, I A, B
Capt J D E Holmes, I C V D B
Capt A Ramsay, D G, B
Mr W F Kirton, B Cov
Mr H Calvert, B Cov
Mr W Egerton, B Cov
Mr J H Cox, B Cov
Mr D J Royd, B Cov
Mr C H Reid, B Cov
Mr V Dwyer, B
Mr W J Haynes, B
Mr R W Hanson, B
Mr G Bradford, B
Mr A R Astbury B
Mr W A E Hanby, B
Mr J Firie, B
Mr T A Pope, B
Mr E J Mullins, B
Mr M L A Luffman, B
Mr L A Cammiade, M
Mr C V D Hay, M
Mr W A H Parker Read M
Mr D W Herbert, Bo
Brig.-Gen E H Rivett-Carnac,
Col D Ffrench Mullen, I M S
Col H G C Swayne, R E
Col R Southey, 150 Bal.
Col C G R Thacwell, I A
Lieut Col R R Renton, 18 Inf
Lieut Col R J R Brown, 74 Punj
Lieut Col A Giles 11 Raj
Lieut Col H R Mead, 116 Mah
Major T S Tancred, 35 G I H
Major C M Porteous, 2-9 G R
Major W A Hill, 11 Raj
Major F W Thomas, 44 Mer Inf
Major R G Macpherson, 41 Dogras
Major L A Watson, 67 Punj
Major G R de H Smith 37 C I H
Major G H Prevost

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, April 12.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service—Miss M A French has been appointed a sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, on probation.

War Office, April 12.

Regular Forces.

(Commands and Staff.

Col W L White, from commandant, School of Gunnery, to be inspector of Royal Garrison Art, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Major-Gen J C Dalton, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Col H K Jackson, D S O, from the Half-pay List, to be a temporary brigadier-general to command the artillery of a division, vice Major-Gen T S Baldock, C B, who has vacated on promotion; Col V A Couper, from the Half-pay List, to be inspector of gymnasia, vice Col S P Rolt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 1.

Establishments.

Ordnance Board—Major A C Currie, R A to be secretary, vice Major L R Kenyon R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 1.

Research Department Proof and Experimental Staff— Major R A Craig, R A, an assistant proof and experimental officer, to be proof and experimental officer, vice Lieut J Duncan, R N April 1; Lieut L C Adams, R A, to be an assistant proof and experimental officer vice Major R A Craig April 6.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieut the Hon F C Montgomerie, from 2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A M Aandelug promoted April 13.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys Gentlemen Cadet W H B Callander from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant vice the Hon F C Montgomerie, transferred to 2nd Life Guards April 13.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Capt N H C Russell, from Indian Army, to be captain vice W B White, who exchanges March 9.

18th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars—Capt and Brevet Major E C Haag to be major, vice the Hon H S Davey, promoted Feb 19 Supernumerary Capt E C Jury is restored to the Establishment, vice Brevet Major E C Haag April 9.

Remount Establishment—Col S P Rolt, from the Half-pay List, to be assistant director of remounts in South Africa, vice Col temporary Brig-Gen E D J O'Brien, appointed to command the Potchefstroom District April 2.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut G B Oliver is seconded while studying the Japanese language Jan 28.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Coast Batt—Mechanist Sergt-Major H T Spanner to be lieutenant, vice J Collins, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List April 13.

Infantry.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Capt C G Jeffery to be adjutant, vice Lieut L Peel; Supernumerary Capt H V Bastow is restored to the Establishment; vice C G Jeffery (March 1).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Lieut A H Griffiths to be adjutant, vice Lieut B E W Childs (April 11).

The Hampshire Regt.—Gentleman Cadet P G W McMaster, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut G F Perkins, seconded (April 13).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.) Supernumerary Major C Wanliss is restored to the Establishment, vice D G Prendergast, promoted (March 27).

The Essex Regt.—Lieut T G Strickland retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510. Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (April 13).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Gentleman Cadet C P Wheeler, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G H Sawyer, seconded (April 13).

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—Serg-Major W Cocker to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice H Graham, placed on retired pay April 13.

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry—Lieut H S Rogers, an adjutant of Territorial infantry, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 36, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 February 11.

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut H W Pesting to be adjutant, vice Capt A W B Wallace April 10.

The Highland Light Infantry—Capt and Brevet Major R W H Anderson retires on retired pay; Lieut H E H Johnston-Stewart to be captain, vice Brevet Major R W H Anderson April 13.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Second Lieut C A Macalister is seconded while studying the Chinese language February 15.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians—Second Lieut E H M de Stacpoole to be lieutenant, vice A N Bredin, promoted October 4.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt. A J W Wells retires, receiving a gratuity April 13; Lieut F L Bradish to be captain Jan 30.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Miss M T Caswell to be staff nurse provisionally March 22.

Memoranda.

Sur-Gen J C Dorman, C M G, M B, to be an honorary physician to the King, vice Sur-Gen Sir A Keogh, K C B, M D, retired March 6; Col S P Rolt, on completion on his period of service on the Staff, is placed on the Half-pay List April 1; Col R A Lambart, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay April 13.

General Reserve of Officers.

Capt and Honorary Major T K Gardner, late captain 2nd Vol batt the Highland Light Inf, to be captain; R G C Glyn, late lieutenant the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, to be lieutenant April 13.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry Battalions.

6th Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Second Lieut. the Hon R E T M Nosl from the Unattached List, Territorial Force to be second lieutenant on probation April 13.

3rd Norfolk Regt—Major and Honorary Lieut-Col the Hon St Leger H Jervic D S O, resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform April 13; Lieut R S McGregor resigns his commission April 13.

3rd Suffolk Regt—Major and Honorary Lieut-Col A P Randolph resigns his commision, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform April 13.

3rd Royal Irish Regt—W E Wallis to be second lieutenant on probation April 13.

3rd Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Major and Honorary Lieut-Col R W Campbell, late 5th Volunteers Royal Scots Lothian Regt, to captain April 13.

3rd Hampshire Regt.—Second Lieutenant E. R. S. Prior to be lieutenant (March 19).

3rd Essex Regt.—Lieut. T. G. Strickland, retired pay, late the Essex Regt. to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, with seniority as from May 7, 1904 (april 13).

3rd Princess Charlote of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.—A. P. Strange late second lieutenant, Princess Charlote of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt to be lieutenant (March 17)

4th Royal Irish Rifles—Captain the Hon. A M S Bingham, retired pay, resigns his cimmission April 13.)

Royal Army Medical Corps.

C. M. Page, M. B., to be lieutenant (on probation March 14.)

Admiralty, 12th April.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following Officers:—Commanders, Robert Reynolds (Retired). George Smith Booth Gray (Retired). Lieutenant George Douglas Saunder (Retired). Engineer Walter Neill Masterton.

Admiralty, 12th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 16th May, 1904—Chief Gunner John George Delaney has this day been granted the rank of Lieutenant on being pensioned.

Admiralty, 13th April.

Assistant Paymaster Archibald Charles Stanley Bere has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 7th April. Clerk Ernest Dudley Gordon Colles has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 5th April.

Admiralty, 14th April.

Sub-Lieutenant Frank George Fowle has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th October. Acting Sub-Lieutenant Horace Victor Silk has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th April. Staff Paymaster George William Forbes Osmond has this day been promoted to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Whitehall, 15th April.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.—Major Hurdis S L Ravenshaw, The Devonshire Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjudant and Quartermaster General, vice Captain F C Dundas, Princess Louse's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders,) whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 27th March.

Establishments.—Cavalry School, Captain Percy H A Anderson, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, to be an Instructor, vice Major R J P Anderson, D S O, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 4th April.

Cavalry.—1st King's Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant Lynton W White to be Lieutenant, vice C N Champion de Crespigny, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill.health. Dated 25th March. 3rd (Kings's) Own) Hussars, Captain Herbert Combe is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 13th March.

Supernumerary Captain Frederick R. Burnside is restored to the establishment, vice H. Combe. Dated 13th March.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Second Lieutenant John L. Lonnstaffe resigns his Commission. Dated 16th April.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, The undermentioned Majors are seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st April, Sholto W. Douglas, D. S. O. Henry N. Packard. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Dated 1st April, Legh H. D. Broughton, vice S. W. Douglas, D.S.O. Harold E. Carey, vice H. N.Packard. Dated 2nd April, William H Drake, vice H C Williams Wynn, retired. Brevet Major Francis H G Stanton, vice W H Drake, seconded. Captain Edward M Conolly retires on retired pay. Dated 16th April. Supernumerary Captain Arthur A Goschen, D S O is restored to the establishment, vice C H F Cov Dated 23rd March. Captain Charles H F Cox to be Adjutant, vice A A Goschen, D S O Dated 23rd March. Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Arthur C Currie is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 1st April, Supernumerary Major Lionel R Kenyon is restored to the establishment, vice A C Currie. Dated 1st April. Lieutenant George V Dreyer is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 28th March.

Infantry.—The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain Arthur S Toogood to be Major, vice H R Vaughan, promoted. Dated 24th February. The Bedfordshire Regiment. The undermentioned Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenants:—Edward J Semini, vice J C Monteith, promoted. Dated 5th January. Noel Forde, vice E J Semini, seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 5th January. Charles S Garnett Botfield, vice W E W Tottenham promoted. Dated 5th March. Joseph H Mayne on augmentation. Dated 1st April. The Lancashire Fusiliers, The undermentioned Lieutenant to be Captains:—Arthur C Ward, D S O, vice H H Wilson, appointed Adjutant. Dated 15th March. Arthur H Spooner on augmentation. Dated 1st April. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Thomas H W Cunliffe, vice A L Spafford, promoted. Dated 6th February, Thomas Slingsby, vice H C J Biss, promoted into the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 23rd February. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 1st April, William D Kenny on augmentation. Herbert N Young, vice W D Kenny, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Dated 19th February, James R Geoghegen, vice D De la C Ray, promoted, Henry S Edden, vice J R Geoghegan, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st April, Tom H Cookburn-Mercer, vice H N Young, promoted. Robert R White, on augmentation. Edgar H Hester vice R R White, seconded for service with The West African Regiment.

Thomas A Wise vice E H Hester, seconded for service with The West African Regiment. The Worcestershire Regiment Captain Hugh R Eliott is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Tarritorial Infantry. Dated 26th March. The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant George W Roiph is antedated to the 26th March vice H E Eliott. The East Surrey Regiment. The promotion to rank of Captain of Lieutenant Philip C Wynter is antedated to the 26th January, vice H A W Creaghe, seconded, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Arthur G McC Burn, vice C P Porch, retired. Dated 5th March, George O Farrington, on augmentation. Dated 1st April, the Hampshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John Le Hunte to be Lieutenant, vice G F Perkins, seconded. Dated 12th February, The Black Watch Royal Highlanders, Supernumerary Captain John D G Walker, D S O, is restored to the establishment, vice J T C Murray, seconded. Dated 18th March, The Royal North Lancashire Regiment, Captain Henry P Magill, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, vice J B Wells, D S O, seconded, with precedence next below G R Trefusis. Dated 30th March, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, Dated 1st March, John R C Heathcote, vice A B Robertson, seconded. Reginald B Trotter, vice J R C Heathcote, seconded for service on the Staff, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lieutenant Tyrrell F O'Malley, from Indian Army, to be Lieutenant, vice G Ireland, who exchanges. Dated 1st April, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Captain Herbert W Dumaresq is seconded for service on the Staff, under the provisions of Article 74th, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 23rd March.

The Army Service Corps.—The undermentioned supernumerary Lieutenants are restored to the establishment:—Robert Shelton. Dated 14th January, John C M Doran Dated 22nd January' Harrie de M Rose. Dated 22nd January.

Army Medical Service.—Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant Wilfrid W Treves, MB, is seconded under the provisions of Article 300, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 1st April.

Queen Alexandras Imperial Military Nursing Service.—Miss Maria Wright, on her retirement, is granted permission to retain the badge of Queen Alexandras Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Army Pay Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bertram E Winter, Staff Paymaster, retires on retired pay. Dated 16th April. Major George W B Brett, Staff Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 13th April.

Memoranda.—Colonel Finlay C Beatson, C B, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 8th January. Colonel Arthur H Thomas, C B, D S O, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 16th April. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Grahame C Herbert, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 16th April. Lieutenant Edwin R A Hall, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), is granted the temporary rank of Captain, while employed with the West African Regiment. Dated 7th April. Second Lieutenant Edward L Salier, The Northumberland Fusiliers, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant, while employed with the West African Frontier Force. Dated 2nd March.

General Reserve of Officers.—Donald MacLeod, late Lieutenant, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th April.

THE marriage of Lieut.-Colonel Hubert St. George Thomas, 84th Punjabis, younger son of General F. W. Thomas, Royal Marine Light Infantry (retired), and Miss Elsie Harriot Pennington, youngest daughter of Lieut.-General Sir C. R. Pennington, late 14th Bengal Lancers, took place at Frimley Parish Church on April 14. The Rev. W. Basset and the Rev. F. H. Thomas, brother of the bridegroom, officiated. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by her five nieces, the Misses Dorothy and Diana Eales, Miss Iris Hebbert, Miss Phyllis Pennington, and Miss Adelyn MacDonall. A reception was afterwards held at Heathstock, Camberley, and the honeymoon is being spent on the Continent.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething orother causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

There are moments when one could wish to have been born a few centuries ago. When money is scant, and servants stubborn, and husbands irritable, it would be such a relief to be a creature of the golden age of charms and incantations and magic. Then you would carry with you an amulet or so, plucked by a dwarf from some menagerie of dragons, which by its miraculous virtue made you omnipotent and universally beloved. Or you would be the dearest friend of some seventh son of a seventh son born with red hair and a cast in his eye on a Wednesday morning when Mars was in conjunction with Saturn, and if anything went wrong with the tradesmen he would just transform them into apes and adders till they learnt manners. Or you would know a few mystic spells which, after drawing a circle on the drawing-room carpet, and burning a little blue fire, you would murmur to yourself and be transported to some region where friends and families cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

FACULTY FOR BEING HAPPY.

These melancholy reflections are prompted by tidings of a new discovery. Like most discoveries, it proposes to do nothing but give us powers which our ancestors had in the golden age. Telephony and telegraphy, for example, merely enable the civilised human race to recover some portion of the savage's ability for knowing what is happening a thousand miles away. In Africa news passes with incredible rapidity over vast spaces, so that, as Mr. Rider Haggard lately reminded us, white men far away heard of the disasters in Zululand almost as soon as they occurred. This latest discovery proposes to give us some portion of our ancestors' faculty for being happy. By the use of it we shall free ourselves from the fashion of melancholy, the suffering of Weltschmerz, that dismal conviction that the word is in a mighty bad way, and we shall be able to smile again. It will restore the good old times, and merry England, and all that sort of thing. This, as you justly observe, is not at all suitable for superior people. To be looking happy is quite out of fashion. If you go about the world laughing you will be set down as a vulgar person with a taste for Victorian fiction, melodrama, and roast beef. Such a miserable state is only to be borne by people of heroic courage and a haughty contempt for what is said about them. And so we cannot anticipate a wide popularity for this new discovery.

A VEGETABLE TO MAKE ONE LAUGH.

But now, perhaps, you might like to know what it is. Somewhere, vaguely described as "in the East," there grows a plant which, when taken internally, has the power of making people laugh. You first catch your vegetable, them dry it, then powder it, then swallow it, and then, presumably, look about for somebody who will not mind being laughed at. There was reason, you see, in beginning the story with a reference to the brave days of old. How many noble legends are concerned with the plucking of some rare vegetable to serve as a charm? When the moon is at the full and Venus in opposition to Jupiter, the witch sends a blind man's third son to pluck, with the fifth finger of his left hand, the herb she needs for her potion. And the heroine drinks it in her morning tea and is straightway transformed into a fish. The magic vegetable is in Homer and everywhere else. There are some, of course, which keep you safe, like the mysterious root which prevented Ulysses from being turned into a pig, "moly, the gods call it, and very hard it is for mortal man to find." It is not to be denied that this laughter-making plant would have its uses, especially at breakfast, "the dumb hour clothed id black," as the poet remarks. When the world is not properly aired and we are all, like disturbed babies, grumpy and quarrel-some for want of more sleep, then is the moment for this rare Oriental plant, one pinch of which brings laughter as certainly as pepper sneezes or onions tears. But we cannot restrain an uncomfortable suspicion that this herb, like the other, will prove very hard for mortal man to find."

INDIVIDUALITY.

"No wife," we are assured, "to be a perfect success should possess too much personality, or perhaps individuality would be the correct word to use." This seems to be one of those seductive statements which sound so simply true that you wonder how anyone could either doubt them or believe them words saying, till you come to think it out. Of course, a certain individuality, all nobbly with idiosyncrasies is, as his mother found Thomas Carlyle, "gey ill to live wi." It is certainly not the thing from which to form the ideal husband or wife. That is so obvious that you wonder anyone should take the trouble to say it. But has it never occurred to you that an individuality like putty, which is without strength of its own and takes the impress of anything that it meets, is just as incapable of making a partner in the best kind of matrimony? Most of us, being such as we are, need no warning not to have too much individuality. Our faults do spring from that misfortune. So it is of more importance to insist that individuality is a thing worth cultivating. A wife, or a husband for the matter of that, ought not to be all individuality, a creature made of eccentricities, conceit, and vain will. Of such it is written, "He has too much ego in his cosmos," and is only fit to be caged as a curiosity, all fads and selfishness. But let us not forget that if a wife has too little individuality, the wretched husband may be tempted to forget that she is an individual at all. If she is nothing but a copy and a servant he will regard her as a chattel, a tool, or cease to regard her at all and forget her very existence. Thus is many a marriage a failure. Nobody, even if she is a wife, has any right to cease to be a person, to be individual, to be unlike anyone else in the world. That is indispensable to self-respect, and self-respect is indispensable to happiness, to mere existence. For the only justification for living at all is that you contribute something to the world, no matter how little, which no one else could provide. Any person who makes of her character, her nature, a mere replica of somebody else confesses that she is a failure, a useless thing, a cumberer of the ground.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

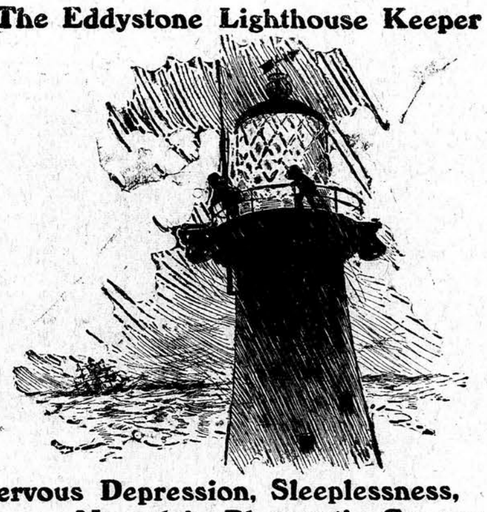
Wards,	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	3	2	10
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	9	10	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	11	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	6	11
G Mahim and Worli	5	6	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	2	12
Total	42	40	109
This day last year	79	66	143

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
April 29th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	152	84	11
B	116	79	5
E	241	197	27
C	61	72	13
D	20	23	1
E	157	8	1
E	34	105	12
F	62	10	0
G	82	5	1
Total	995	583	71
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,573

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

The Eddystone Lighthouse Keeper



Nervous Depression, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Cramps—

Because he has benefitted *so tremendously* by taking Phosferine, Mr. Francis Warder, head keeper of the Eddystone Lighthouse, now realises that until he took "the Greatest of all Tonics," the best time of life was slipping away in ill-health. Disorders came so gradually that he was resigned *to consider it natural* to be getting a bit stiff, not sleeping soundly, or eating so heartily, and somehow not able to enjoy things.

The overpowering depression which Phosferine dispelled, had been slowly accumulating during the 33 years of Mr. Warder's vigilant custody of lighthouses, when the long, lonely spells of duty, the unvarying monotony, the nervous strain of his responsibility, dulled and tired his very senses.

The lost vigour is now regained, and Mr. Warder declares he is as active, hardy, and lively *since taking Phosferine*, as he was ten years back.

Completely and Easily Cured.

Mr. Francis William Warder, principal keeper, Eddystone Lighthouse, writes:—"I have read what John Haylett, the Caister lifeboat coxswain, thinks of Phosferine, and I feel you would be glad to know what a lot of real good your famous tonic has done in my case. My occupation is monotonous and lonely, and, in rough weather, having to be always on the watch, I suffered a great deal from loss of sleep, and, even when tired out, could get no real rest owing to stiffness and rheumatic cramps. After trying to stave this off for some time and only getting worse, I got some Phosferine and felt relief from the first dose. I can tell you it is just a marvel how well and fine I feel now, all the rheumatism and neuralgia has gone, and I have a grand hearty appetite, steady nerves, and sleep well. Why to tell the truth, I feel as active, hardy, and lively since taking Phosferine as I was ten years or so back, and it's wonderful, it is indeed, how Phosferine holds a man together."—June 7, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/12, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/12 size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

THERE IS ONLY

ONE SCOTCH WHISKY

that never changes in the public favour; other brands may come and go but this one goes on for ever; unvaried in quality and excellent value, it is a grand old Malt whisky with 150 years' reputation;

IT NEVER CHANGES

and although the Budget will make it cost four annas more per bottle, it's worth it; buy it from the Importers, Cutler Palmer & Co. of Bombay or from any respectable wine merchant throughout India; it's the best and none can be better than the best—and that's "square bottle"

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

16d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD. LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

AN IDEAL RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND

TONIC WINE

A pure, wholesome, invigorating nerve tonic. It enriches the blood, restores the strength and vitality and normal buoyancy of the spirits. One or two doses daily during oppressively hot weather prevents fatigue and keeps the general health up to the mark.

Sold in large bottles. Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries, and Stores.

PREPARED BY BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. LONDON (ENG.)

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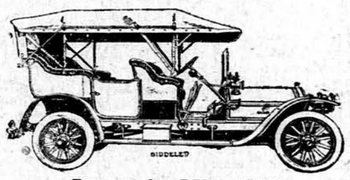
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN.

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.



Famous for RELIABILITY.

Built throughout of highest class material and Special Steel produced by the renowned Firm of Messrs. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM, LTD.

Sole Agents:—

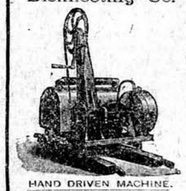
K. & S. MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.

Works:—

TARDEO.

Catalogues Free

The Clayton Disinfecting Co.



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PLAGUE PREVENTIO

DISINFECT WITH

Clayton Machines

(SULPHUR DIOXIDE GAS.)

As used in principal Indian and Eastern Ports, Crown Colonies, Europe, South America, Mexico, Etc., Etc.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged.* Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co. Sole Agents for Madras. PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co. Agents in Pondicherry.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

American Proposal Opposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The American proposal for another International Opium Conference at the Hague has been circulated to the Powers, but the general trend of their opinions has not yet transpired. It is however understood that Russia and the Netherlands have accepted the proposal, while France is depending upon Great Britain for initiative.

The matter has recently been under consideration of the Government of India. They are strongly opposed to the American proposal, and a despatch to that effect is being sent Home by next mail. The object of the Conference is to fix uniform international rules of procedure under the agreement arrived at in the recent Shanghai Conference.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

The roof of steamer "Ormal," coming to Khulna from Boalmari, on Wednesday last, suddenly caught fire near Nandanpur, at about 7 p. m. There was a great rush and commotion among passengers. Fortunately the fire was soon extinguished without loss of any life or property.

SEVERE STORM AT FARIDPUR.

Houses Blown Away.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

Two sad events occurred in Faridpur on the 7th instant. A plot of land measuring one mile, situated to the south of Palong station, disappeared into the river on that day; while a severe storm did considerable loss to inhabitants of Gomairhat, many of whose houses were blown away.

THE EXCISE LABORATORY AT KASAULI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The sanction for the Excise Laboratory at Kasauli expires in March next and Government will take up the question next autumn. The Laboratory has proved very useful and probably a similar institution will be needed in the interests of Excise administration. It is, however, doubtful if Major Bedford, I.M.S., the officer in charge, will elect to stay at Kasauli much longer.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, APRIL 29.

A gambling den was raided by the Benares police in the town and eight noted gamblers have been arrested.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The Secretary of State on 27th sold thirty-five lakhs thirty thousand worth Regular Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d.; fifty-four lakhs seventy thousand rupees worth Telegraph Transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d. The amount allotted for next week is eighty lakhs.

MAHSUD ATTACK IN THE TOCHI VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 29.

On the 25th a gang of Mahsuds attacked a tum tum near Saidgi in the Tochi Valley and took away with them one sub-overseer of the Military Works, one contractor, and a driver of a carriage.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Surgeon-General J. G. Macveece is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Lucknow Division, vice Surgeon-General Ellis, retired. Colonel M.W. Kerin, who is officiating, rejoins his substantive appointment as Principal Medical Officer, Bareilly and Garhwal Brigades.

Major Macnaghten, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to No. 3 Depot, Royal Field Artillery. Colonel O. C. Radford and Colonel C. Arthstrong, Indian Army, are permitted retire. Captain Balston, 63rd Field is posted to "Y" Horse Battery at ice Captain Ritchie, who joins the Battery at Lahore. Lieutenant 7 Ammunition Column, is posted tery, Meerut, on promotion to be

CROP PROSPECTS.

g telegram has been sent from nt of Bombay to the Govern- India :—Slight rain during pper Sind Frontier. Stand- in good condition. Rabi harvesting completed parts Panch Mahals, Kaira, handesh, progressing Sind, Ahmedabad, ch. Kanara, West Khandesh, Savantvadi, arat, Native States. Threshing continues ts Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, Kolaba, East Khandesh, Nasik, Palanpur. Cotton picking progressing parts Gujarat, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha Preparation of land for next season general. Fodder-supply generally adequate except parts Sukkur, Larkahna, Hyderabad. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient except parts West Khandesh, Sholapur, Belgaum. Irrigation water adequate except parts Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, risen Kaira, Surat, Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 28 to 44, Gujarat 17 to 30, Konkan 2 to 26, Deccan 13 to 33, Karnatak 32 to 39 per cent. less than normal.

MR. JANSON, Superintendent of Local Manufactures for Railways in Bombay, proceeds home on leave for summer.

SINCE the conviction of the gang of Railway thieves by the District Judge a vigilant watch is being kept by the Railway police on trains moving in and out of Poona, especially at junction stations. The recent representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Railway Board about servants in Railway employ being implicated in thefts serves a useful purpose as a number of recent cases have directly shown that Railway servants have been responsible for a number of thefts on Railway lines in India.

SANGLI MUNICIPALITY.

New Offices.

THE foundation stone of the Sangli Municipal office was laid by Captain R. C. Burke, Administrator, Sangli State, on Wednesday. A magnificent pandal was erected and was tastefully decorated with ever-greens, Japanese bunting and flags of various nations. A dais was constructed and the hall was beautifully furnished. All the leading officials of the State, all the voters of the Municipality and the elite of the town attended this function. On arrival at the entrance, Captain and Mrs. Burke were received by the President and the Chairman of the managing committee and were conducted to the dais.

Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, President of the Sangli Municipality in opening the proceedings spoke as below :—On behalf of the Sangli Municipality I beg to tender my sincere and heart-felt thanks to you for the honour you have done us in kindly accepting our invitation and consenting to lay the foundation-stone of the new Municipal office to-day. The Municipality had no suitable accommodation for its office, engine-shed, cart-shed, stores and live-stock. The old building was in a dilapidated condition and was situated at one end of the town which has been vastly expanding at the other end. The new building would be located in the centre of the town and on a spacious plot, which will meet all the requirements of the Municipality and will afford facilities for the supervision of all the departments. The estimated cost of the principal building comes to Rs. 16,000 (sixteen-thousand). It is mainly your generosity in giving this site free and a substantial grant towards the construction of the building that has enabled the Municipality to undertake this work. Your gracious acceptance of our invitation on this occasion has therefore been a source of peculiar delight to us. As your distinguished administration is shortly coming to a close it is in the fitness of things that I should say a few words in appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered to the cause of progress in general in this State and to the development and prosperity of this Municipal Institution in particular. The Rayat Sabha which you created with its tributaries of Taluka and Village-Sabha based on the elective principle is an unique institution of its kind in the Bombay Presidency and has been useful as an instrument for the ventilation of the wants and grievances of the people and as a factor contributing to cordial relations between the rulers and the ruled. The inauguration of the system of the free primary education, the introduction of the elective principle in the Municipalities and Local Boards in the State, the increase of non-official element in those Municipalities consisting of nominated councillors only, the appointment of non-official Chairman or Vice-presidents in such Municipalities, the appointments of non-official Presidents at Sangli and Rabkavi and the adoption of the principle of Local Self Government in the management of primary schools and many other local affairs have all contributed to broaden the basis of the administrative machinery in the State. I beg to assure you that as local knowledge and interest are gradually brought to bear more fully upon local administration in the same proportion and to the same extent improved efficiency will follow. The principle of order and progress has been the watch-word of your administration and as a means to that end you have generously tried all along, to fashion out of the materials available in the State, the best of citizens and to make the best use of them for the purposes of administration. You never lacked the higher genius of training the people by making them work for themselves, by evoking their powers by affording them opportunities for their exercise, and by raising them from a condition of mere passive subjection to a capacity for the discharge of higher responsibilities. By your singularly admirable attitude of non-interference you have made these institutions progressive and beneficial. You have fostered self-reliance of the people by encouraging their aspirations to realize their destiny through their own exertions. As regards the Sangli Muncipality you have introduced the principle of elective franchise, made the proportion of the elected and nominated councillors equal, increased the strength of non-official element in the Municipality by raising it to three-fourth of the whole body, and lastly conferred on this Municipality the privilege of having a non-official President. Along with these privileges you have helped the Municipality by substantial and liberal money-grants, from time to time. The vesting of the Dharmashalas and public wells existing in the city in the Municipality, the payment of contributions by the State towards the improvement of the city and the construction of permanent work of utility, the increase in the annual grants from the Ganapati Sansthan, the free gift of a spacious and prominent plot of ground for the Municipal building with a substantial money-grant towards its construction are acts of beneficence on your part. I beg to say that in the absence of your generous assistance our programme of town improvement would not have been carried out. During your administration the income of the Municipality has increased considerably in consequence of the general prosperity of the town and the Municipality has therefore been able to spend largely upon works connected with road repairs and sanitation. In fact all wants of the town have been looked after as far as practicable looking to the available resources of the Municipality. Before concluding I may be permitted to say that no greater political service can be performed by you than that of winning the respect, confidence and affection of the people whose affairs you have administered during the last five years, because to my mind there is no other surer way of promoting and stimulating the loyalty and contentment of the people under your care. You have been eminently successful in this respect and your name will be cherished in the hearts of the people for a long time to come. These are no small achievements. They are the pledges of your future distinctions and honours. In your after life amid the excitement of duty, amid the toils of life and the honours and distinctions which I prophesy await your career, your mind, I hope, may still revert to the scenes of your early achievements with pleasurable feelings unweakened by time and unabated by distance, and you will continue to evince the same generous enthusiasm for the conservation of the interests of the people under your care. They are the trophies of peace and as you proceed in whatever position you may be in the generous course you have so honourably commenced here, I may in my own humble way pray to a gracious Providence to strengthen your efforts and guide your path. I again thank you and Mrs. Burke for your kindness in coming down here and I request you to lay the foundation stone of the new Municipal Office. (Loud applause.)

Captain Burke then rose amidst cheers and replied. He said :—

Mr. Abhyankar and members of the Sangli Municipality,—It is with great pleasure that I have come down here this morning to lay the foundation stone of your New Municipal Offices. The last building of any importance which will be commenced during the administration. It is now over 5 years since I first became acquainted with your town and your Municipality. At that time the Municipality was practically a State Department presided over by the Chief Revenue Officer, an official already too heavily burdened with the multifarious duties of his office. Non-official members or official members either for that matter had little voice in Municipal affairs, their opinions were rarely if ever consulted and meetings were but infrequently held. To say that under such circumstances the Councillors took little interest in the Municipality is merely to say that they were human. Since 1905 however the situation has been gradually changing and now for over 3 years the Municipality has been to all intents and purposes a non-official body, only 4 out of the 16 members are officials while the president is a non-official. The question naturally arises how far has the change been a success. We need not appeal to statistics or even over Municipal records to find an answer. It is patent to any one who has eyes to see, and I feel that I am only voicing the opinion of these best qualified to know when I say that in my opinion the change has been an entire success. I congratulate you most heartily upon this result, and I look forward with confidence to your future career. Under your guidance I feel the destinies of the town to be in safe hands and that if you will only continue upon the path of steady progress on which you have now entered it will not be long before the Municipal administration of Sangli becomes a shining example to all other similar bodies. I take this opportunity of congratulating you personally, Mr. Abhyankar, upon the great success you have achieved as the First Non-Official President of the Municipality. You have had a difficult part to play but you have triumphantly surmounted all obstacles. In my opinion you have been an ideal President. Your zeal has been as conspicuous as your tact is great, and I trust it will be many years before you lay down the post you so honourably fill. Mr. Abhyankar, you have in the kindest manner referred to my administration in terms which I can only feel are far beyond my deserts. You have said that I have won the affection and esteem of those arround me. If that is so then indeed am I richly repaid for any thing I may have done and I can only say that from the bottom of my heart I reciprocate the feeling. Before I came to Sangli I had never been so intimately connected with such a large circle of Indian gentlemen. It has been a new experience for me and one of the pleasantest. I have formed friends which I trust will never be broken, and I shall carry away with me the liviliest recollections of the courtesy and friendliness which have surrounded me on all sides ever since I came to Sangli. For all your kindness to me I am more than grateful and you may rest assured that the years I have spent among you will be the most cherished memories of my life.

Captain Burke then proceeded with the councillors of the Municipality to the foundations of the new building. He placed the stone into position with cement and declared it to be well and truly laid. A photograph of the group was then taken. After returning to the dais Captain Burke was presented with a handsome silver trowel with a fine ivory handle, silver plumb and silver square as a memento of this ceremony. The distribution of pan and flowers brought the proceedings to a close.

It is interesting to note the recent growth of the Municipality from a purely State Department the Municipal has been converted into a non-official body as remarked, pertinently by Captain Burke. During this period many improvements have been brought about. The work of city survey was taken up and is coming to a close. The municipal properties have been properly fenced. All roads, lands and by-lanes have been thoroughly repaired. A portion of the town principally inhabited by the lower classes was utterly neglected and was in a most insanitary condition. It is now turned into a very healthy locality. The Municipal accounts which were in arrears have been brought up to date and are checked by an independent auditor. The records are properly arranged. A scheme of road widening has been undertaken and would afford facilities or free ventitation and would entirely put a stop to the system of pit-privies. The town was flooded every year owing to the close proximity of the river. Two dams are being erected on the river side and this work will prevent floods from rushing into the town and causing stagnation and malaria in the monsoons. The departmental system of removing kachara has improved the cleanliness of the town. The house tax has been revised and it will improve the finances of the body and would enable it to carry out a large programme of useful work. The Municipality is not saddled with the burden of primary education and it does not levy the octry-duties. The principal sources of income are the house-tax, the State grants, fees recovered by the sale of licenses and the sale and registration of cattle on bazar days. The duties of the Municipality are limited to road repairs, sanitation and lightning. The Municipality pays nearly two thousand which is one-third of the cost of the Sangli Charitable Dispensary. In fact all the wants of the town have been attended to, except that of drainage which threatens to be an impending necessity in view of the commencement of the Sangli town water-works by the State. It is sanguinely hoped that the young Chief will evince the same interest in the welfare of the Municipality and will finance the scheme of drainage which is beyond the present resources of this body. Captain Burke once remarked that if any real advance towards an efficient form of local self-government is to be made the official dry nursing must cease. The correctness of this farsighted observation has been amply borne out by the history of this Municipality during these three years.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," April 30.

The P. and O. Co's Steamer "Salsette," Captain G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., sails to-day for Europe, &c., with the following passengers :—

Annett, Mr H E
Barker, Capt J S
Barton, Maj H V
Barton, Mr R G
Beatty, Maj G A H
Beatty, Mrs and child
Boddam, Maj and Mrs E B J
Clarke, Mr W
Coggan, Mr H D
Cole, Mrs R
Cresswell, Mr J
Crozier, Miss J
Cumberledge, Mr R C
Dalgarno, Miss
Daly, Mr T C
De Montmorency, Hon Kathleen
Erskine, Mr I W H J
Farmer, Mr J C
Ferrari, Mr E G
Framjee, Mr Jehangir Dossabhoy
Gourlie, Capt
Greig, Mr J
Heberlein, Mr H
Huddleston, Commdr W B
Hodgkins, Mr and Mrs J R
Hole, Mr and Mr R S
Howard, Mr A
Hudson, Mr F A
Jacob, Maj Mrs H L infant and Nurse
Jackman, Mr S
Jani, Mr Jamnadas K
Jennings, Mr J G
Jeries, Mr
Jones, Mr C
Kenny, Mr S L
Kinnaird, Hon Emily
Lobbon, Mr
Lindesay, Maj G W Guy
Littlehailes, Mr
Lowndes, Miss
Macfarlane, Mr J
Mackenzie, Mr C A
Macpherson, Capt A D
Marshall, Mr J H
Morrison, Mr J
Moxley, Capt H S
Mullaly, Bri-Genl A
Munns, Mr J A C
Nelson, Mr E A
Nicmann, Mr Gustav
Procter, Mrs H E E
Prose, Mr E M
Ockenden, Mr
Ranford, Mr E A
Reiner, Mr M M
Rickie, Mr
Riondel, 2 Messrs
Robertson, Mr J B S
Rush, Capt J and native Sorvt
Sargon, Mr Cecil F
Saunders, Mr and Mrs
Shamdasani, Mr
Shields, Mr and Mrs I M
Sitwell, Col W H
Skinner, Lt-Col B H
Smart, Mr J
Smith, Mr M P C
Stone, Mr J H
Suchs, Mr J E
Synge, Mr H M
Templer, Col
Ternel, Mr J E
Thomson, Major C
Thomsen, Mr J
Tilney, Major W A
Tilney, Mrs and maid
Tomsie, Mr P
Tosh, Mr A
Venour, Major W
Webb, Mr H A Gillum
West, Mr A
West, Mr B
Wild, Mr C A
Wilkes, Capt G S
Wilson, Mr A M Given
Young, Mr C W

Per s.s. "Africa" May 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa," on Sunday the 1st May, from the Victoria Lock No. 7. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 on the 1st May at 11-30 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit on the 1st May at 9 a.m. sharp.

Alves, Capt J W J
Amann, Dr M
Amstein, Mr E
Andrews, Mrs E M
Armitage, Lt F A W
Arthur, Mr
Bakewell, Mr
Bauwell, Mr T
Bird, Mr and Mrs W J A, Nurse, child and infant
Blunt, Mr H R
Braddon, Miss
Chopard, Mr A
Cole, Miss O M
Collins, Lt S P
Cooke, Mr L
Cowley, Mr R M
Dudley, Mrs N
Durst, Mr A
Dyson, Mr and Mrs R C
Edward, Mr E J
Erb, Mr E
Fixan, Mr and Mrs
Forbes, Mr
Fox, Strangway
Fox, Strangways, Miss
Gordon, Major R F C
Grant, Mr J F
Gray, Maj-Genl and Mrs W duG
Gratama, Mr
Gutmann, Mr J
Hall, Mr T H
Hallauer, Mr M
Hamilton, Read J M
Harte, Mr A C
Hay, Mr J A
Hewitt, Lady
Hewitt, Miss
Heumans, Capt G W
Hill, Mr and Mrs E G
Horst, Vander, Mr
Inkson, Mr W
Jannati, Mr A S
Jacob, Sir S and Lady
Kazim, Hosain, Mr and Mrs M and child
Kendall, Mr C H B
Konnermann, Mr J
Konnermann, Master
Lang, Capt
Lawyear, Mr K N
Lehnhardt, Mr J
Lewis, Mr H M
Lucas, Lt
Martineu, Mrs, child and infant
McIver, Miss
McNeil, Mr R
Murphy, Mr
Nash, Mrs E G
Nickulls Mrs
Osborne, Mr E R
Pearson, Mr E G
Phillips, Mr and Mrs
Phillips, Miss
Pollok, Capt R N
Porter Mr L
Porteous, Mr A A
Poet, General
Prescott, Mr
Rao, Mr D S R
Ringger, Mr and Mrs C
Rube, Miss F
Randle, Capt F P
Sale, Mr J F
Saxton, Lt P D
Scratchley, Mr and Mrs A J
Sheppard, Major H C
Sheppard, Mrs S T
Spencer Smith, Lt G M
Steel, Capt C N
Strickland, Mr C F
Strickland, Miss
Stetenham, Mr C C
Tucker, Mr R F
Tunder, Major H H
Walker, Major G K
Watkis, Sir Major-Genl
Wilson, Mr G R J
Wydgaarden, Van, Mr D
Wyneh, Mrs M
Young, Major
Yost, Mr K
Young, Lt-Col A D
Younger, Capt J

INDIANS AND THE BAR.

Mahomedan Representation.

THE following representation on the behalf of the All-India Moslem League, has been submitted to the Council of Legal Education, in connection with the rules and regulations coming into force next December in reference to the admission of Indian Students to the Inns of Court :—

To the Right Honourable the Lord Macnaughten, Chairman of the Council of Legal Education, 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

My Lord,—By request of the Committee of this League I address your Lordship in reference to the revised rules for admission of students to the Inns of Court, embodied in the amended Consolidated Regulations recently issued. There is reason to fear that under the changes made, Indian candidates for admission will in more than one respect be placed at serious disadvantage in comparison with other applicants.

Under the existing Regulations "every person, not otherwise disqualified who shall have passed a public examination at any University within the British dominions," or examinations in this Country for specified public services, is entitled to be admitted as a student, without passing a preliminary Examination."

Persons not so entitled have been required before admission to pass an examination in, (a) the English language, (b) the Latin language, (c) English History, but with power for the Masters of the Bench of the Inn concerned to relax or dispense with the regulation, in whole or in part, in any case in which they may think special circumstances justify that course. It is provided that "in the case of a student who is a Native of India, that fact shall be a special circumstance sufficient to justify an examination in the Latin language being dispensed with, upon application to the masters of the Bench." The Regulations have thus given to Indian students full equality of opportunity with English or Colonial candidates for admission.

Rule 2 of the revised Consolidated Regulations provides that every person, subject to a few specified exceptions, who applies to be admitted as a student of an Inn of Court "must have passed one of the examination in the schedule hereto or such other examination in lieu thereof as may from time to time be approved by the Council of Legal Education." As heretofore, the Masters of the Bench of the Inn of Court will have power to relax or dispense with the rule in any case in which they think special circumstances justify such a course. The first entry in the schedule shows the educational qualification to include "any examination held by University in the British dominions, approved by the Council of Legal Education which entitles those who pass it to a degree of that University." The other items of the schedule relate entirely to examinations held within the limits of the United Kingdom, and the exemptions specified in the rule do not affect Indians, with the exception that any vakil or pleader of a High Court of India is not required to pass any other educational qualification. This exception, of course, does not affect the great majority of Indians applying for admission, as they are ordinarily young men from the Indian Colleges.

The foregoing comparison of the present and the future regulations shows that whereas hitherto the passing of an examination at any University within the King's dominions has been sufficient, henceforth the examination must be one entitling those who pass it to a degree. This new requirement in the case of persons educated outside the British Isles contrasts markedly with the inclusion in the schedule of the preliminary and entrance examinations of the various Universities of the United Kingdom, and even of the Oxford and Cambridge Senior Local and School certificate examinations also the School Examination of London. Parity of treatment would entitle an Indian youth to admission after matriculation from the secondary school, whether or not he had proceeded to the University. For such facility, however, my Committee do not ask. They have no desire to see the standard lowered, or to encourage the arrival of Indian youths before an early age, having regard to the severe temptations to which they are exposed in this country. But they urge, with all submission, that it will be a severe and unnecessary hardship for an Indian to have to take a degree before being eligible to study for the English Bar, and thus to be placed at a disadvantage of four or five years in comparison with English contemporaries or even contemporaries of his own nationality who happened to have received their secondary education, in whole or in part, in this country. My Committee hold that all reasonable requirements will be met by providing that the candidate shall have passed the intermediate, or First Arts Examination, of the Indian University to which he may belong.

There is the less occasion for the intended departure from the existing requirement inasmuch as the tendency of recent University reform in India has been to tighten up the standards both of admission and of the subsequent examination. The system followed in India is described in the last quinquennial review of "The Progress of Education in India", presented to Parliament last year. It shows that a youth must have completed the age of 15 or more generally 16 before entering any Indian University on passing the Matriculation test. For Matriculation "he is examined in five or six subjects of which English is invariably, one, and the other usually include a classical or vernacular language, Mathematics, Elementary Science, and some History and Geography." Para. 39 of the Review, dealing with the Arts course says :—"When the student has matriculated and entered College his studies are pursued entirely in the English language. A choice of courses lies before him. First, if he takes the most frequented road he will graduate in Arts after a four years' course and in order to do this he must pass an examination after two years called the Intermediate Examination in Arts. A fair example of the subjects which may be taken for this examination is English a classical language, History and deductive Logic. After passing the Intermediate Examination he reads for another two years and then passes an Examination for Bachelor of Arts."

Similarly there is an intermediate examination in the Science course. It will be seen that this examination in the Arts course takes a far wider range than the Preliminary Examination hitherto prescribed by the Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns for candidates for admission not possessing the requisite educational certificates. Moreover, it is obviously a more severe test than many of those enumerated in the schedule of the New Regulations. My Committee are not able to see the justification for making the educational qualification for admission so much greater in the case of Indian candidates than in that of candidates domiciled in the United Kingdom. As already observed, it is not desirable that Indians should come to this country at too early an age; but Regulations which give such superior advantages to persons educated here may have the very effect of stimulating premature arrival. An Indian youth intended for the Bar will have a strong inducement to come to England as soon as possible after matriculating in order to enter for some one or other of the easy examinations in this Country included in the schedule. By such proceeding the youth may be saved two or three years of waiting before especializing in law. In this connection it has to be remembered that a gain of a year or two in the age of admission to the Bar counts for far more in India than in this country, having regard to the numerous public appointments open to barristers and the earlier age of compulsory retirement from the Public service.

It was with great satisfaction that my Committee learnt, after deciding to address your Lordship, that as a result of informal representations respecting the hardship the early abolition of the Preliminary Examination was likely to involve in the case of students whose plans have been formed in pursuance of the existing Regulations, the Council of Legal Education had decided to change the date for discontinuing the examination from 1st October to 1st January next. This considerate action of the Council increases their hope and confidence that, on cause shown, the Council will be prepared to revise the rules in themselves, recognizing that, however great the need for postponement may have been, the details of the rule are, save in the cases of a very few individuals, of far greater importance than the date at which they come into force. They earnestly trust that, on reconsideration, your honourable Council will realize that the provisions objected to are anomalous and create invidious distinctions which should be avoided and can be avoided without jeopardizing the objects in view. As they stand these provisions will play into the hands of those who seek to foment ill-will and disaffection towards England in India; and they will cause heartburning and dissatisfaction in circles thoroughly loyal to the British connexion without bringing any countervailing advantage.

My Committee therefore pray that the qualifying words at the end of the first item of the schedule "which entitles those who pass it to a degree of that University" may be deleted; or, alternatively, that such changes may be made as will have the same effect, such as the exercise of the power to make additions to the schedule reserved under Rule 2, by including therein the Intermediate tests of the several Indian Universities. Such inclusion would fall far short of giving parity of opportunity as between students from India and those in this country, but it would in practice remove the invidious unfairness of the Schedule in its present form.

Another rule which in the opinion of my Committee requires emendation is Rule 7. It provides that if an applicant or his family permanently resides in the United Kingdom he shall submit separate certificates from two responsible persons resident in this country who have known him personally for one year or upwards and have had opportunities of judging his character. In the case of any other applicant one certificate is to be produced from a responsible person (not necessarily resident in the United Kingdom). The rule proceeds:—"and such Applicants shall also produce (a) if he has received, or is still receiving, his general education in the United Kingdom, a certificate from the Head of his School or College, or from his Tutor; (b) in all other cases if he is a Native of India a certificate from the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the District in which his family resides or if his family resides in a Native State, from the Political Officer attached to the Native State, or an officer of higher rank, representing the Indian Government in the State. If he is not a Native of India a certificate from a Judge, Magistrate, or other person holding a similar official position in the place or district in which the applicant resides."

Under the existing rules certification by two barristers-at-law of not less than five years' standing has been sufficient, and it has not even been necessary that the signatories should have known the applicant personally, provided he was introduced to them by persons of trustworthiness and good repute. It may be that under this system of certification there has been undue laxity, and my Committee take no exception to the principle governing the new requirements. But they strongly hold that an Indian applicant should be given some alternative to the obtainment of a certificate from the officer who happens to be at the time the Collector of the district or the Political Agent in the Native State where the applicant's family is resident. While we entertain full confidence in and respect for the Indian Civil Service we cannot help feeling that in a country like India it is not desirable to invest a single individual with "ex-officio" and non-appealable—not to say arbitrary—authority to decide whether or not any given youth should be permitted to apply to an Inn of Court for admission as a student.

The rule in question will, in all probability, lead to result little desired and little anticipated by the Council it will furnish strong inducement to Indian parents whose sons are anxious to come to England to study for the Bar, to cultivate the good will of subordinate officials. Moreover, it is anomalous that while the Resident or Political Agent in a Native State is given the same absolute authority as the Collector in a British district, alternative application cannot be made to any officer of the State Durbar, not even the Dewan, (Prime Minister) or the Chief Justice, although they are probably much better informed as to the antecedents and standing of the applicant's family than the Political Officer can be, seeing that he has no direct share in the every-day administration of the State.

The practical difficulties in the way of effectively applying the rule as under certificates are so great that, if adhered to, it must prove so unworkable as to involve virtual suspension in many cases as an alternative to manifest injustice. Under Rule 8 the certificate has to specify that the signator has known the applicant personally "for upwards of . . . years last past," and has had such and such opportunities of judging his character. The fact is often deplored that in these days of constant report writing the Collector of a District has fewer opportunities for personal contact with the people than was formerly the case. The father of the applicant may be known to him more or less well, without his knowing or having even seen the applicant himself. It may well be that he knows neither father nor son, seeing that the average area of a district is 4,430 square miles (three-fourths of the size of Yorkshire) and the average population not far short of 100,000, while in some cases the area is as much as 17,000 square miles and the population between 3 and 4 millions. A consideration no less important in this connexion is the frequency of official transfers. In the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Decentralization there is a suggestive remark on this subject which may be commended to the consideration of your honourable Council :—

"Collectors . . . . are often moved before they can have gained any but a most elementary acquaintance with their districts, and the fact that officers follow one another in rapid succession must necessarily throw power into the hands of office clerks and subordinates. Further, it is impossible to expect that free communications will exist between Government officers and the people in their districts when they do not get time to become acquainted with one another." (Para. 650).

Notwithstanding this frequency of transfers, the new Regulations make no provision that an officer who has held the Collectorate of a district within a specified period of years shall be entitled to give a certificate, though obviously he may know far more respecting a candidate and his family than a successor new to the District. These remarks apply no less forcibly to the case of Native States. Hyderabad has an area of no less than 82,000 square miles and a population of more than 11 millions, while, to take only one other example Mysore has an area of 29,000 square miles and a population of 5½ millions. How it is possible for the British Resident in either of these States to have "opportunities of judging the character" of every young man whose parents may desire to send him to this country to study at the Inns of Court? The fact is that both in British India and in Native States the only officer entitled "ex-officio" to give the certificate will frequently be unable conscientiously to do so, not on the ground of any known lack of suitability or respectability on the part of the applicant, but from sheer absence of the qualifications to certify required by the terms of certification. So unworkable a rule, like Rule 2, must have the effect of stimulating premature arrival in England, the disadvantages of which have been alluded to in para. 6 of this letter, seeing that in the case of Indians receiving general education here certification by a Government official is not necessary.

On these grounds we venture to appeal to the Council to allow the Indian student some such alternative certification as is to be enjoyed by the Colonial student, (including Singalese and other students from Ceylon), who may go to "a Judge, Magistrate, or other person holding a similar official position in the place or district in which the Applicant resides." The Indian living in a British district should be entitled to apply, either first or alternatively, to the District Judge as well as to the Collector and in view of the frequency of Indian transfers this right should extend to officers who have held either of these positions in the district for a given period, say not less than a year, and within a given period before the date of the certificate, say four years. There should be similar provision as to the Political Officer of a Native State; and it should also be provided that the certification could alternatively come from the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice or other officer of high rank in the service of the State Durbar. By these changes, for which my Committee prays, the principle of official certification will be maintained without being rendered unworkable, and without vesting absolute non-appealable power in the hands of one individual. Amendment on these lines will also remove the bitterness that would be created by the reflection that barriers are set in the case of Indian subjects of the Crown that are not applied to students from other portions of the King's overseas dominions, whether of Asiatic or European birth.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) AMEER ALI,
President.

THE Chittagong Hindu Endowment Committee at a recent meeting deposed the old Mount of Sitskund and appointed a new one in his place. A civil suit is expected to be the outcome. This will be first case of its kind.

THE King has granted unto William Bullard Esq., manager of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company at Shanghai, his Majesty's royal license and authority to accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the First Division of the Imperial Order of the Double Dragon, conferred upon him by his Majesty the Emperor of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Junior Tournament.

In the junior tournament the St. Mary's School met the Fort and Proprietory High School. The game ended with the following result :—

St. Mary's School ..... 9 goals.
Fort High School ..... 1 goal.

The B. E. S. H. School met the Cathedral School and when the whistle went the score stood as follows :—

B. E. S. H. School ..... 9 goals.
Cathedral School ..... nil.

"ELTON" JUNIOR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Drawings.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Semi-Final.	Final.
B E S School	}	}	}	}
Y M C A	}	}	}	}
Parsi Pioneers ...	Bye	}	}	}
Rangers	,,	}	}	}
Colaba United... ...	,,	}	}	}
G I P Ry Berkely Club	,,	}	}	}
Rising Star	,,	}	}	}
E T C Juniors... ...	,,	}	}	}
Cathedral High School	,,	}	}	}

The first round will be played off on Tuesday, May 3rd, at 5·30 p.m. on the Marine Line Ground.

MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 29.

The Wellington Races yesterday were held in brilliant weather, the attendance was large, and the course in excellent condition. The following are details :—

POLO SCURRY.—Major Duffer, Nellie Stewart, W. O. Coonoor Plate.

Maharajah Mysore's Zeypher..... 1
B A Burjorjee's Bonita..... 2
Gibson and Steele's Pingpong..... 3

PLANTERS' PURSE.

Major Denistoun's Double Ruff..... 1
Major Duff's Matsumata 2
Holme's Mystic Circle..... 3

MILITARY CUP.

Kanworthy's Lady's Maid..... 1
Major Duff's Nellie Stewart..... 2
Major Thomas' Explosion..... 3

TRIAL PLATE.

A R Rungaswamy's Claude Deval..... 1
The Maharajah of Mysore's Volunteer... 2
Major Deniston's Saturn..... 3

BREWERS CUP.

Mr Burjorjee's Bonita..... 1
Major Thomas' Explosion 2
Rungaswamy's Fortuatus..... 3

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Wind H'cap. M S	Wind H'cap. M S	Wind H'cap. M S
Melody	J B K Macbeth.....	16 03	14 27	15 25
Eileen IV ...	J. F. Watson.....	Scr	Scr	Scr
Mahshuka ...	J.R.K. Macbeth.....	11 14	9 25	8 44

Course—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to port; Red Channel Buoy, W N W, Butcher Island to starboard; Red Channel Buoy, North of Butcher Island to starboard; Butcher Beacon to starboard; North Karanja Buoy to starboard; Committee Vessel. Distance 12·83 miles.

"B" Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	7 28	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt
Peewit	16 48	Duncan Fraser
Lylie.....	Scr.	R. G. Monteath

Course—Committee Vessel to Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island to port, Tucker Beacon to starboard; P. and O. "B" Buoy to port; North Karanja to starboard. Committee Vessel.

"C" Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by
Coralie	0 40	B. Thomas.
Maud.....	0 40	Officers R.E.
Clutha	Scr	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	8 31	C. N. Meberley.
Valkyrie	3 52	R. Walker.
Curlew.....	5 25	C. A. Wordsworth.
Marie Louise ...	14 43	K MacIver.
Pearl	5 25	A. E. Baird and W. North

Course: Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon Port Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island port to North Karanja Buoy starboard to committee Vessel. Distance 9·30 miles. Time limit—6 45 p.m.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major P. Carr White, I.M.S., to be Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhalawar.

Captain C. G. Crosthwaite to be Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.

Captain W. A. Macd Garstin to be Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.

Major A. P. Trevor to be Political Agent, Mascat.

Captain H. T. C. Ivens, 26th Punjabis, is posted to the Frontier Militia.

Major P. T. Aspence to be Political Agent, Bhopal.

Mr. A. E. Adams to be Acting Consul for Denmark at Aden, vice Mr. Murray.

Major S. Hunt, I.M.S., has seven months' leave.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. E. Brumby has extension of leave to 12th October. Lieut.-Colonel S. F. Bayley has leave for seventeen and a half months.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel E. St. A. Wake is posted to Political employ

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 30th April, 1910.

HOT WEATHER CLOTHING.

TWENTY years ago men might go out to dine in white clothing, during hot weather, and it was generally conceded to be the most comfortable and sensible dress for the occasion. Nowadays a Bombay hostess would be somewhat astonished to receive her guests in such garb, although she continues to wear the lightest costumes herself when dining. What is the cause of this backward movement; is the man of to-day too dangerously like a waiter, when habited in white, or is the modern gentleman entirely "tailor made" as the Tailor and Cutter would have us believe? No one seems to know. In the meantime we swelter in unsuitable clothing and suffer from suppressed objurgations, while in another part of the world people who have suffered from the same cause, do not seem inclined to submit like those of Bombay. New York is a city that is built to bear the rigors of a cold winter, with snow and ice for weeks at a stretch. Its houses are not constructed like those of Tropical countries and, when a hot period arrives in summer, there are more cases of sunstroke and heat apoplexy there than here. During what is called a "hot wave" sleeping in-doors is found to be intolerable and those of the exhausted inhabitants, who cannot leave the city seek the parks, the squares, the docks, portioes of public buildings, and balconies, to pass the night in the open air at any inconvenience so that they may feel cool. "Collier's Magazine" devotes a page to views of open air sleepers, many of them in most uncomfortable position, on garden seats or on the ground, who by their dress and appearance are well able to lie a-bed but for the heat. It is no wonder if New York has at last rebelled against the tyranny of dress and fashion.

The rebellion has taken form in the "United Order of Shirtwaist Men," whose secretary Mr. George Peterson wrote to the "Metropolitan Section of the World" suggesting that, as summer had arrived, and the sizzling heat of the week just past was but a foretaste of the withering days to come, the editor should invite his readers to join the Order. Women, says he, go about publicly in summer without the coats, why should this privilege be denied to men? The editor rose to the occasion and offered a five dollar prize for the best and briefest man's reason why it should be considered proper for a man to appear in public during hot weather minus coat and vest, provided he wears a belt instead of suspenders, and five dollars for the best and briefest woman's reason why it should be considered improper for him to do so. The answers to be upon post cards. The editor's offer came out on a Sunday. Before Monday afternoon the *World's* big post office box was stuffed to overflowing with post cards bearing reasons for and against the coatless summer man, and with letters enclosing applications for membership of the United Order. By Tuesday the editor's desk was piled so high with those missives that it looked like a relief map of the Alps, and on Friday they still came, so there was no prospect of reading them all before going to press. Prizes were therefore given for the best answers that arrived up till Wednesday noon. The winning man's reason was as follows:—"When weather's hot and you have got a shirtwaist clean, it should be seen Why not?" The best woman's reason was briefest as well as best:—"My husband's shape." The movement had taken on, the following Sunday would see a further adjudication of prizes, and a petition was in preparation, when the mail left, to be presented to the various prominent restaurant and roof garden managers praying them to welcome coatless men wearing belts and clean linen, and to display notices to that effect.

That the proposal is rational no one can deny. The extent to which our comfort and even our health may suffer by an excess of clothing is now understood by the medical profession, although this knowledge progresses very slowly among the lay population. It is our own heat from which we suffer, when it cannot escape freely, and warm air retards its escape just as clothing does. In winter weather when men cool too fast they promptly add to their coverings to keep up the desired temperature, but in hot weather they submit, in deference to an unreasoning fashion, to wear an excess of clothing that renders them miserable, and often makes them ill. Whether this submission is due to moral cowardice or pure snobbery it is needless to enquire. No one gains by it but the tailor and the doctor. Increased communication with Europe, instead of improving our knowledge of the science of living, has only resulted in the spread of habits and fashions that are ill-suited to this country. So far has this folly progressed that many Indians have abandoned their own comfortable and sensible dress and adopted European models that neither improve their appearance nor increase their comfort.

A WISE INVESTMENT. A WISE philanthropist who is evidently determined to strike out a new and useful channel for benevolent action, has intimated his intention of presenting the British Dental Association with any sum up to £200,000 that may be necessary to establish a national dental aid organisation. This will benefit the lower middle and poorer classes of the community who cannot afford the fees ordinarily charged by dentists for the treatment of teeth by providing dental hospitals for patients able to pay moderate fees. The philanthropist, who wishes to remain anonymous, but whom the "Times" describes as well-known, presents the money on a five per cent. basis, a very sensible way of making provision for the end he has in view. It does away with the objection that prevents the respectable poor, very properly, from accepting eleemosynary medical aid. The rich can command the services of the fashionable and highly qualified dentist, and the very poor gladly take what relief the decay of their teeth requires from the State or from charity. But the large section of people between these extremes, who cannot afford the usual high fees, have either to bear torture and inconvenience indefinitely or resort to the rapid extraction, at low rates and often by quacks of teeth that might be saved if given in charge to a qualified if expensive dentist. A wise expenditure of such a sum as £200,000, or even less, should bring skilled dentistry within reach of all who are willing to pay what they can afford. That this benevolent subscription to the dental amenities of the United Kingdom has not come too soon may be inferred from facts mentioned by the "Times" that the condition of the teeth and mouths of the English people is a by-word in Europe, that 70 to 90 per cent. of elementary school children suffer from defective teeth, in Cambridge no child of over ten years of age was found with perfect teeth; that 70 per cent. of each generation start their working lives crippled and unfit for the public services owing to bad teeth, that 64 recruits per thousand are rejected for the "loss or decay of many teeth," and even of those that pass, 3 out of every thousand are rejected within three months for the same cause; that 3,000 troops were sent home from South Africa during the war, whose teeth defied the skill of the army dentists in the field and at the base.

It has been proved over and over again that diseased teeth prepare the frame for serious illness. At last the authorities have been aroused to a sense of the prevalence and far-reaching effects of dental disease and they have been at work for some time inquiring into the condition of the teeth of the younger generation. When the terms of the offer of the anonymous donor have been agreed upon a start will be made to inaugurate a better state of things by the establishment of an experimental clinic in London. If this does well, every important town in the United Kingdom will have a similar institution. The medical and dental professions will be expected to co-operate, as will the various societies—numerous enough to have effected the regeneration of the Kingdom if their aims were combined—devoted to considering national health and hygiene. As prevention is better than cure, paid visitors and lecturers will circulate to teach the connection between good teeth and good health and vice versa. Pamphlets will be distributed on a generous scale in the hope of inducing the public to recognise in practice the importance of dental hygiene. To the most cursory observer the need for such a movement is overwhelming. It is only necessary to look at the faces in any crowd, in the theatre, in the open air, in schools, to realise that the greater number have a miserable assortment of teeth. It is proved the moment they open their mouth. Whether the imperfect development of the individual, the rearing on poor milk in infancy, or eating bad food and living in vitiated air in later life, or general neglect, be answerable, the melancholy fact is as clear as noon-day and needs no argument to enforce it. Except in rare cases men and women now lose many of what should be their permanent teeth before they reach their majority, and the greater number harbour several decayed teeth as well. This is not as it should be in a people aspiring to a first place in the world.

If it is not possible to restore the race to a state of prestine dental health, something should at least be done to remedy defects as they arise and to eliminate some of the factors that cause further deterioration and bring much suffering to those who have not been able to afford that attention their teeth demand in this highly civilised era of life at high pressure, ill-sustained by complicated and too often adulterated food. Whatever may be the contributory causes, and they are probably many, our tediously and painfully grown teeth that nature evidently meant should last for three score years and ten, prove to be transient delusions and distracting snares to most of us. All honour to the man who comes forward with the means of starting a movement to stop the progress of the evil. It is to be hoped that the capital he so devotes may bring him an income in hard cash as well as the comforting knowledge that he has conferred a benefit on his country by establishing self-supporting dental institutions. He could not have bestowed his money in a better way.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY. IN its annual report the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society felicitates itself on the fact that the year 1909, which was marked by such important administrative changes in British India, was also one of the most important in the history of the Society in this part of the Indian Empire. It certainly saw a notable increase in the work accomplished by the Auxiliary in the wide area in which it operates. Its functions are not as its name would suggest limited to the Presidency of Bombay. Its territory includes the Presidency (with the exception of Sind), also the Berars, and the northern half of the Nizam's Dominions, an area of about 200,000 square miles, and with an approximate population of thirty millions. In this vast field of work the Society is now nearly approaching its centenary. The Bombay Auxiliary was formed in 1813 and thus for 97 years has been engaged in the distribution of the scriptures, translated into the vernacular tongues, amongst the people. By the number of copies of the Bible, the New Testament and portions of Scriptures of which the Society disposed during 1909 it created a new record. Altogether it circulated 128,778 copies during the year, an increase of as much as 10,203 or roughly 8 per cent. in 1908 and 7,854 copies more than the previous record, which was achieved in 1906. With the exception of less than a thousand of these which were given to university students, the volumes were according to the Society's rules disposed of by sale, at nominal rates, representing from a quarter to a half of the cost price. More than half the copies disposed of were in the Marathi language, about one-sixth were in Gujerati, while the next highest sales were of copies in Urdu, Hindi and English. Altogether thirty-three different languages and characters were included in the issue. As usual the greatest number of sales were made to missionaries and their agents at work within the auxiliary's area, but it is noted with regret, that for some reason which cannot be explained, the sales to missionaries have decreased during the last two years, and are now at the same figure at which they stood in 1906. With assistance of increased funds from the parent Society the Auxiliary during last year was able to increase its work by colportage. Six men were added to the staff, bringing the total number engaged from 18 to 24, and were stationed at Rajkot, Mehsana, Kolhapur, Bijapur and Dharwar, centres in which little if any colportage work had hitherto been done. Special efforts were also made to reach the crews of vessels coming into the port of Bombay, and as a result of this increase of work the number of books sold by colportage was increased from 41,304 in 1908 to 54,347. Forty-four Indian Christians were also employed as Bible women in connection with the various missions which work in conjunction with the Auxiliary. The funds of the Auxiliary are in a satisfactory state, its credit balance having been increased from Rs. 4,487 to Rs. 6,334, and with every reason to congratulate itself upon its widely extended work, the society is looking forward to its establishment in its new headquarters which are to be near Victoria Terminus.

THE Government of India has just published a blue book containing the correspondence between His Excellency Lord Minto and certain ruling Chiefs regarding measures to be taken for the suppression of sedition and extracts from speeches during His Excellency's recent tour.

THE Government of Madras direct that Civil Hospital Assistants in that Presidency shall in future be designated sub-Assistant Surgeons, instead of Civil Medical Assistants.

LIEUT.-GEN. LINDSAY FARRINGTON (retired), of Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W., who saw service in the Sutlej campaign 1845-6, and in the Punjab campaign, 1848-9, and who died on Feb. 2, aged eighty-four, left estate of the gross value of £58,688. 13s. 7d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £58,465 1s. 11d.

FROM the 16th to the 22nd instant, 4 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 268 Hindus and 62 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 351. The death-rate was 35·8 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·1. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox, 3; fevers, 79; bowel complaints, 79; and other causes, 190.

THE death has occurred, in his eighty-eighth year, of Lieut.-Col. William Henry Snell, of the Honourable Artillery Company, who had lived in retirement at the Mount, South Norwood, for many years. He was made a member of the Victorian Order last year in recognition of his long military career, which commenced in 1839, when he joined the Indian Army. On returning from this country, where he had been incapacitated by an accident, he identified himself, about 1847, with the promotion of a Volunteer Force.

THE death occurred on April 8, in his sixty-first year, of Lieut. T. H. James, late manager in Europe of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Lieut. James was one of the eight British naval officers, headed by Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, who were sent out to Japan in 1876, at the request of the Japanese Government, on a mission of instruction. He remained in the service of the Japanese Government for about ten years, cruising during a large part of the time in the Tsukuba Kan, and among those who studied under him were all the prominent Japanese admirals of to-day including Admiral Saito, the Minister of Marine. He then left the Government service and joined the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the Japan Mailsteamship Company. For another ten years he remained in Tokio as superintendent of Navigation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and when at home on leave of absence in 1896 he was appointed manager of the company in London.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MR. ASQUITH AND "GUARANTEES."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 15.

THE only topic of conversation to-day is the momentous announcement made to the House of Commons last night by the Prime Minister. The Nationalists, the Labour Party and the Radical section of the Ministerialists are of course delighted that Mr. Asquith, together with the previously recalcitrant members of the Cabinet, has at last yielded the pressure put upon him. The scene in the House was more exciting than has been witnessed at Westminster for a very long time and in some of its aspects it recalled the never-to-be-forgotten days of the eighties after Gladstone declared for Home Rule. This resemblance was, perhaps, partly suggested by the Irish onslaught on Sir Robert Anderson, one of the actors in the great drama that culminated in the Special Commission, an onslaught to which I shall refer in detail later. Everyone is asking when the general election will come. We were told a few days ago that the Liberal agents are working in anticipation of the fight occurring in July. If it did not take place then or earlier the idea was that in the interests of all parties it would be deferred until next year. But Mr. Asquith's pronouncement upsets all calculations and it may no longer be the case that a second general election on the same register would practically have the same result. Until yesterday at all events the Conservatives though pretty confident of winning did not expect to come back with a working majority.

THE ANDERSON INCIDENT.

Whatever else they may be the Nationalist party are past-masters in the arts of political controversy and the capital they are making or trying to make out of Sir Robert Anderson's excessive candour is almost equal to any of their achievements in the same line during the Parliamentary struggles of the eighties. Not a day passes without a string of questions on the subject and the fertility of those who ask them seems to be inexhaustible. Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill as Home Secretary and Mr. Birrell as Chief Secretary for Ireland are all in turns the victims—perhaps I ought to say the willing victims,—for though Ministers have not yet consented to give Mr. Redmond Sir Robert Anderson's head in a charger they are at no pains to conceal their sympathy with the author of the now famous contributions to *Blackwood*. Replying on Monday to the Irish leader, the Prime Minister said that Sir R. Anderson was Secretary to the Prison Commissioners and was also employed by Mr. Monro on Secret Service work. He was promoted to be Head of the Criminal Investigation Department in August 1888, but he never held any post which could be described as "Political Adviser to the Home Office." In 1889 he placed certain documents which he had obtained when employed in the Secret Service at the disposal of Le Caron (the spy) for use in the evidence which he gave before the statutory Commission; but in doing so he acted without the previous consent or knowledge of the Home Secretary, and Mr. Asquith could say with some confidence that the Home Secretary had no knowledge of his being or claiming to be author or part author of the *Times'* articles. The Prime Minister added:—"If Sir Robert Anderson wrote the *Times'* articles—if he did—or any part of them his action was contrary to the rules and traditions of the Civil Service and, so far as I know, without precedent. I cannot conceive that such a thing could occur under existing conditions. After a lapse of more than 20 years I do not think the suggested inquiry would serve any useful purpose, and I am informed that the papers in the Home Office bearing upon the Parnell Commission are few and unimportant, and that there are none which could properly be laid on the table of the House." Mr. Redmond used all his persuasive powers to induce Mr. Asquith to grant an inquiry "in view of the natural suspicion which must arise as to the way in which these attacks on Ireland are made." Mr. Asquith's reply was as follows:—"I am sure I shall not be suspected of any desire to shield Sir Robert Anderson or any of the parties concerned. The lot which fell to me in connexion with that case is sufficiently well known. I cannot use language sufficiently strong to express my condemnation of the admitted breach of official duty of which Sir Robert Anderson was guilty. The only question which the hon member puts to me is whether at this distance of time any useful purpose could be served by an inquiry. I confess that at the moment I do not see how it could. I do not think it is necessary to take steps to do so, but every step that can be taken will be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a gross breach of official confidence. Unless the hon. gentleman can suggest some useful purpose which will be served by an inquiry, I do not myself at this moment propose to undertake the responsibility of embarking upon it." Later, however, he promised if possible to afford facilities for the subject to be raised in the discussions on the next vote on account. Just as Mr. Asquith had finished with these questions Mr. Balfour entered the House and to the great disgust of his followers was assailed with shouts of "Piggott" and "where is Anderson?" It has transpired that Sir Robert Anderson is drawing a pension of £900 a year, and suggestions are being made that it should be confiscated. For example, Mr. V. Kennedy on Wednesday asked the Home Secretary if he would state whether a pension or allowance under section 32 of the Metropolitan Police Act became forfeited, or might be withdrawn, if the pensioner had made use of his employment in the service in a manner which the authorities considered to be discreditable or improper; and whether this section would be considered by the Government in the case of Sir Robert Anderson. Mr. Churchill replied that by section 8 of the Police Act, 1890, if the holder of a police pension carries on any business, occupation, or employment in which he makes use of the fact of his former employment in a manner which the Police Authority considers discreditable or improper, the pension is liable to forfeiture. "I will," the Home Secretary added, "consider the relation in which this section or section 5 of the Police Act, 1906, may stand to Sir Robert's case." Really instead of seeking to deprive Sir R. Anderson of his pension the Nationalists ought to propose that it should be increased for writing an article which is a veritable godsend to them, as they think. It certainly seemed at first that he claimed credit for the whole series of Parnellism and Crime articles, but he has been, he explains, let in to a great blunder by a typewriter. He wrote:—"To the present hour I do not know whether the Home Secretary was then aware of my authorship of the *Times'* articles of May 1887 on Parnellism and Crime." The typists who copied his MS. omitted the "May"—an omission he never noticed until last Friday, a week after the magazine appeared. "My only connexion with that campaign was my three articles entitled "Behind the Scenes in America." In defence he pleads *inter alia* that the main purpose with which the articles were written was to thwart that dynamite campaign by letting in the light upon the proceedings of those infamous men. The secret Fenian report of the Convention announced the intention to have "a pyrotechnic display in honour of the Queen's Jubilee," or, in other words, as events proved, to bring about a dynamite explosion in Westminster Abbey at the great function of June 1887."

Mr. T. M. Healy yesterday asked the Home Secretary whether he had seen "an extraordinary statement" by Sir R. Anderson "that the Home Office had, at the time of the Jubilee of her late Majesty, previous information of an alleged plot to blow up Westminster Abbey, and whether there was any record at the Home Office to support that statement." Mr. Churchill replied:—"I must have notice of that. I do not think there are any records at all."

SOMALILAND: THE NEW DEPARTURE.

"Almost unnoticed in the majority of newspapers and quite unnoticed in some." Thus sorrowfully writes Lord Curzon of Kedleston *apropos* the debate initiated by him in the House of Lords on the evacuation of Somaliland, and he goes on to utter this further not unjustified complaint:—"It is this indifference to outside things that mean so much to the populations who have fallen under our influence in distant parts of the world, though they appear so trifling at home, that makes one shudder at the thought of the harm that is capable of being done by any Government indifferent to Imperial obligations, and wonder whether a democracy, serious and well-intentioned, but necessarily ignorant and wholly uninformed, is capable of maintaining an Empire such as ours." But nearly a week has elapsed since Lord Curzon's letter appeared and the public are still as cold as ever. The fact is Lord Curzon is practically isolated in this matter. He is getting no or very little support from his friends who possibly see that even if they disapprove of the policy of abandonment there is scarcely any political capital to be made out of the affair. Sir Alfred Pease, who certainly does not admire the present Government, recalls circumstances which may partly at all events account for the apathy of the bulk of the Conservative party. "Lord Salisbury," writes Sir A Pease, "was no lover of African responsibilities, and his contempt for Somaliland was shared by certain high officials at the India office. The beginning of this sad end was his surrender of a large area of our territories under the Rodd Treaty. About one-third of our Protectorate with its inhabitants whom we had solemnly, under treaties with them, undertaken to protect were thus handed over to their cruel and hereditary enemies, the Abyssinians." Moreover, a correspondent signing himself "Tawahi," who evidently knows what he is writing about and to whom the *Times* accords big type, bluntly tells Lord Curzon that he was the very first statesman to assist in setting the example of breaking our pledges of protection given to the Somaliland tribes. Further, he shared the responsibility of a transaction which ruined the Somaliland Protectorate. When the Rodd Treaty, as Sir A. Pease describes it, was signed, Lord (then Mr.) Curzon was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and on being challenged in the House by Sir Charles Dilke vigorously defended "the cause of the Protectorate" as Sir A. Pease calls the Treaty. "Tawahi" says that his chief object in writing is to deprecate attempts to make party capital out of a policy which he considers prudent and inevitable. "There are plenty of other sticks with which to beat this wretched Government," he adds. Lord Curzon maintains, however, that there is no analogy in all this to the present situation. Colonel Swam, our greatest Somali expert of those days, was, he tells us, in favour of the cession made in the Rodd Treaty. No authority so far as he knows is in favour of the abandonment of the whole of the interior now. By the way a great compliment to the Indian authorities was paid by Colonel Seely the other night. The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked by Captain Baring a question about the trade routes. After he had answered, Mr. Rees inquired whether these trade routes were maintained when Somaliland was under the India Office. "When Somaliland was under the India Office that and other matters were admirably managed," was the generous reply. There is an interesting letter signed "Bombay" in Wednesday's *Times* challenging Lord Curzon's principal charge—breach of treaty and good faith. After quoting Major F. M. Hunter as to the restrictions of the treaties of 25 years ago the writer says:—"During the many years of political administration of Somaliland by the Government of Bombay strict attention was paid to these well-understood limitations. We protected the tribes from the aggressio[n] of foreign Powers, European as well as A[sia]n; we kept order on the coast when [it] considered it desirable; and, later on, [to] ten miles of the coast; and we [pro]tribes which interfered with our acce[ss] of protection. But we absolutely [re]maintain local peace outside th[e] radius, or to preserve the tribes f[rom] to compose intertribal quarrels. [I] that that effort would be fruitless [and] cious, as well as outside the [re]imposed on us by treaty and explai[ned] tribes.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

INDIA'S SHARE.

"Is it a feeler?" I found myself asking question when I had finished reading remarkable article on Imperial Defence th[at] appears in last Saturday's *Spectator*. Considering the attitude of the *Spectator* towards the King's present advisers the idea that they would inspire an article in its columns may seem far-fetched, but stranger things have happened. However, inspired or uninspired the article in question is likely to attract widespread interest and perhaps not universal approval on your side. In the opinion of the *Spectator* India does not at present contribute her proper share to the naval power of the Empire and she should be made to do so. The *Spectator* says, and no doubt sincerely, that it has no wish to exploit the people of India for British purposes or to make them bear burdens which ought to be borne by ourselves. It is not a case of exploitation at all. The outstanding fact is that India is peculiarly liable to invasion by sea. Hard-and-fast naval theorists would say that a direct money payment should be made by the Indian Government to the British Admiralty, but this would look like a tribute and for that reason would never do. What, according to the *Spectator*, we ought to do is to restore the Bombay Marine or to give it its later and better title the Indian Navy. In another column of the same number Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge dwells in an appreciative manner on the renown of that fine old service whose vessels were never once beaten by an enemy's vessels of the same size. Sir Cyprian reminds us that India when her income was was not much above £20,000,000 spent £350,000 a year on naval preparations. Now that her income is about £75,000,000, surely she might be asked to spend £1,250,000.

(Concluded on page 8.)

TREATMENT OF SEDITION.

WARRANT FOR ARABINDO GHOSE.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's Interference.

UNDER-SECRETARY'S FIRM REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, APRIL 28.

In the House of Commons, this evening, on the motion for the adjournment, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald raised the question of the warrant for the arrest of Arabindo Ghose, whom he said Indian officials hated. Everything he did was twisted and misrepresented. Mr. Macdonald said he perfectly knew that the present state of India was difficult and dangerous, but unless the India Office insisted on Indian officials acting with some generosity and attempting to associate themselves with men like Arabindo Ghose, the future would be very much darker than the present.

Mr. Keir Hardie endorsed Mr. Macdonald's remarks. He urged that police irregularities should be properly punished.

Mr. Montagu, replying, complained of the moment Mr. Macdonald had chosen to attack the treatment of sedition in India. A large part of his argument was likely to prejudice the proper discharge of justice in the Indian law courts. Mr. Montagu contended that the moment the warrant was issued the matter rested entirely with the Law Courts in India, and was not a matter for the House of Commons or any members thereof. If Arabindo Ghose were acquitted, Mr. Macdonald would have a full opportunity of questioning the conduct of the Government. At the moment it would be idle to deny that there was some ground for charges of corruption and violence against the Indian police, but they were becoming increasingly few with the improvement of the police service. They were always visited with most rigorous punishment, and they had little effect on the impartial and magnificent courts of law before which cases were heard. He reminded Mr. Keir Hardie that over-painting the accusations against the police did not assist in making a better force. He reminded the House that there was no commoner way of endeavouring to escape from a charge in India than first confessing, and then alleging that the confession had been extorted by the police.

The House was practically empty during the discussion.

THE BUDGET PASSED.

The King and Political Controversy.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The House of Lords has passed the Budget in all its stages.

Replying to an inquiry by a correspondent, Lord Knollys, the King's Secretary, wrote :—"The King is anxious that his name shall be kept out of political controversies."

THE ENGLISH CUP.

Won by Newcastle United.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The final tie of the Association Cup was replayed this afternoon between Newcastle United and Barnsley, and resulted in the victory of Newcastle by two goals to nil. The weather was showery and the ground muddy. Sixty thousand spectators watched the game. [illegible] made a most stubborn defence, and [illegible] broke up Newcastle's combination. [illegible]as strenuous and dashing through-

[illegible]IAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

[illegible]rams state that the Ministry [illegible]y. Mr. Fisher is the Premier, [illegible]torney General, Mr. Batchelor, [illegible]ternal Affairs, and Mr. Pearce, [illegible]efence.

[illegible]WHITE'S AEROPLANE DAMAGED.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Mr. Grahame White re-ascended yesterday afternoon, but descended in eighteen minutes at Hademore. The weather was stormy and the planes were damaged.

The Aero Club has opened a fund on behalf of Mr. White, whom the *Daily Mail* will present with a hundred guinea cup.

CONGO FRONTIERS SETTLED.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the Congo frontier negotiations have been concluded. Germany retains the whole of Ruanda, Belgium gets the west shore of Lake Kivu as her frontier, Germany gets the Island of Kwiswi in Lake Kivu, and Ruwenzori is divided between England and Belgium, the frontier crossing the crest of the range.

PREMIER LEAVES ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Asquith have sailed on board the "Enchantress" for Gibraltar.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN ALBANIA.

Revolters in Strong Force.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, APRIL 29.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that the Albanians occupying the Kachanik Pass having refused to surrender, the troops are enveloping the position which is described as second Thermopylae. The Albanians are estimated to number six thousand and are receiving reinforcements. It is reported that serious fighting has taken place around Ipek.

CHINESE NAVIGATION.

Russia Threatens Action.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

According to telegrams from St. Petersburg, the Minister at Peking has been instructed to inform China that unless the question of the navigation of the Sungari is settled by the 1st of July, in conformity with Russia's Treaty rights, Russia will ignore the Chinese regulations. Customs dues will be deposited with the Russo-Chinese Bank until the 1st of July and Russia will demand the repayment of the dues paid by Russian shipowners.

CEYLON RAILWAY STAFFS.

Annual Increments.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Replying to Mr. Hudson, Colonel Seely said he would ascertain the number of men employed on the Ceylon railways, and enquire whether information was available concerning the times of withholding the annual increment.

VIENNESE ARMY SENSATION.

Attempt to Poison High Officers.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Reuter's correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that in view of the conclusive evidence, Lieutenant Hofrichter has confessed to sending cachets containing prussic acid to the officers of the general staff in November last.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Mr. Roosevelt lectured at the Brussels Exhibition yesterday, in the presence of the King, Ministers and prominent people.

THE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Result and Betting.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The race for the One Thousand Guineas was run at Newmarket, this afternoon, with the following result :—

Winkipop	1
Maid of Corinth	2
Rosaline Filly	3

Thirteen ran. The race was won by a length and a half, with a head between second and third. The betting at the start was :—

5 to 2 against Winkipop.
100 to 8 against Maid of Corinth.
20 to 1 against Rosaline Filly.

CAPTURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

As regards the recent capture of arms and ammunition by Mr. Philomel off Jask, it appears that the actual haul comprised two hundred and not two thousand Mauser pistols and two hundred thousand, not two hundred and fifty thousand, rounds of ammunition. During the last six months arms and ammunition captured amount to nearly six thousand and two hundred rifles and pistols and well over one million rounds of ammunition.

SUEZ CANAL RATES FOR 1911.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

The Pioneer's London correspondent wires on the 28th :—The *Daily Telegraph* anticipates that the Directors at their meeting on the 9th May will fix Suez Canal rates for 1911 at fifty centimes lower, and that at the annual meeting, on the 6th June, it is intended to raise the net dividend from 141 francs to 151 francs.

ADMINISTRATION OF COURT OF WARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
LAHORE, APRIL 29.

The Punjab Government have forwarded to the Government of India their opinion on the suggestions of the Decentralisation Commission for the Administration of Court of Wards. Only slight changes have been suggested.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto, accompanied by Colonel Victor Brooke, reached Simla by motor at noon, to-day. The arrival was private, but the usual salutes were fired. The rest of the party, consisting of Lady Eileen Elliot, Colonel Pinhey, Captain Jelf and Lord Francis Scott, came up by a special train which reached late in the afternoon.

PROFESSOR WELINKER AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, APRIL 29.

Professor and Mrs. Welinker reached Lahore this morning from Bombay.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE RE-CURRENCY NOTES.

Further Concessions by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Finance Department :—Various complaints have been heard of inconvenience caused to public by refusal of railway officials to accept in any payment of fares or freight currency notes of foreign circles of a higher denomination than Rs. 50. Orders of the Government of India on which this refusal is based were issued in connection with the universalisation of ten and fifty rupee notes and were fully explained in the discussion of the Bill which gave effect to this measure. Since, however, they do not appear to have been fully understood by the public, it seems desirable to call attention to them once more. Before the introduction of the recent Bill, Currency Notes of the denomination of five rupees alone were universal, that is to say, they were encashable in any currency office in British India, irrespective of the office from which they had issued. Notes of all other denominations were legal tender only in currency "Circle" in which their office of issue was situated. They could not be cashed in "Foreign Circle." In order, however, to minimise inconvenience which this restriction caused to public Government have consented to receive foreign circle notes in payment of Government dues and to allow their acceptance by railway companies on account of fares and freight and by post offices in connection with money orders and with Savings Bank deposits. Grant of these concessions has caused considerable inconvenience to Government; and now that the fifty rupees note has been made legal tender everywhere it has been decided to withdraw them. There is no reason to believe that when the position is understood the public will be materially inconvenienced by inability to cash notes of higher values in places outside of their own circles. In the matter of railway fares, then, the present position is that notes of values of ten and fifty rupees will be received at all railway stations; notes of higher values will be received only if particular station is stated within the circle from which the notes are issued. With regard to twenty rupee note it has been decided to issue no more pieces of this denomination and not to reissue pieces already current when they return into possession of Government. As a convenience, however, to the public all twenty rupee notes now in circulation will be treated as universal notes and will be accepted by Government as legal tender in all parts of British India.

SHOPKEEPER CHARGED FOR RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, APRIL 29.

A case of considerable interest to the Bunia community of shopkeepers will be decided to-morrow by the City Magistrate. A shopkeeper, named Bhagvandass, is charged by the City Police with receiving stolen property consisting of gold ornaments set in pearls which the police allege was part of property stolen in the city in October last. The defence contended that the cloth merchant was not the real purchaser but had only advanced money to complete the transaction which was carried through by another named Ravlall. The gold was converted into rings, while the pearls were sold in Bombay which police enquiries found after some time. The theft in the city was in October last when ornaments, etc., to the value of Rs. 2,000, were reported to have been stolen.

Judgment will be delivered to-morrow morning.

INDIAN PATENT OFFICE.

Increased Number of Applications.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Mr. Graves' annual report of the Patent Office for the past calender year is published by the Commerce and Industry Department. The number of applications under the Act was just over ten thousand, or about a hundred more than in the previous twelve months. The applications covered a wide field, but there was no markedly new direction in which invention was exercised. The railway and textile industries as usual claimed predominance.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Mr. Woodside, Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, has six months' leave. Messrs. Sutherland and Pakenham Walsh officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, and Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, respectively.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the equipment of a covered goods wagon as a second relief accident van for use on the Satpura Light Railway System, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The Ratangarh Churu section (26 miles) of the Digana Hisar Railway has been completed, and will be inspected by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, prior to its opening for passenger traffic.

HOSTEL FOR VETERINARY STUDENTS AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, APRIL 29.

The Punjab Government have sanctioned Rs. 39,691-11-0 for a Veterinary College Students' Hostel at Lahore, and land will be acquired near the office of the Director of Land Records.

THE PUNJAB EXCISE BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, APRIL 29.

The Punjab Excise Bill embodying recommended amendments by the Excise Commission so far as they are suitable to the Punjab is now under preparation.

KING-EMPEROR VS. BEEBY.

Case Adjourned for a Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, APRIL 29.

In the case of King-Emperor vs. Beeby, in which the accused has been called on to show cause why the order of the lower Court should not be set aside, Mr. Christophez, who appeared on behalf of the accused, this afternoon, asked Mr. Justice Twomey to have the case adjourned for a week as he had not received copies of the proceedings of the lower Court. The application was granted.

THE BUDDHA RELICS.

Exhibition for Public Worship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MANDALAY, APRIL 29.

According to the instructions issued by Kyinyin Mibaya to the Arakon Pagoda trustees, the conditions attached to the temporary custody of the relics of Buddha are :—(1) While they are in the temporary custody of the Pagoda trustees the relics will be exposed for public worship once a month, that is, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the fifth day of each Burmese month; (2) if it is desired to exhibit the relics for public worship on any other day, Kyinyin Mibaya will give three days' notice to the trustees; (3) the relics will be deposited in a iron safe, the key of which will be kept by Kyinyin Mibaya; (4) the trustees are responsible for the strength and durability of the safe, while Mibaya holds herself responsible for the safety of the relics; (5) if any persons desire to make offering to the relics they will be instructed by the trustees to hand over the offerings to Kyinyin Mibaya; (6) an offertory box is to be used for receiving collections, when the relics are exposed for public worship on the fifth day of each Burmese month.

CHARGED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Orders Passed by the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 29.

At the High Court, to-day, their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim passed orders on the petition filed by Mr. C. F. Napier on behalf of the Bar Association in the matter of the insult offered to D. M. C. Downing by Mr. A. H. Pollard in the course of his cross-examination in a kidnapping case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. F. D. Bird. Their Lordships, after perusal of the report sent by Mr. Bird, held that there could be no doubt that the words addressed by Mr. Pollard to Mr. Downing amounted to contempt of Court within the meaning of Section 228, Indian Penal Code. The fact that the Magistrate did not hear the words used, they remarked, made no difference. The language used was very obscene and was heard by persons in the Court. It was, the learned Judges observed, to be regretted that the Magistrate did not hold an inquiry into the matter and deal with it according to law on Mr. Downing's statement, though they recognised the difficulty of the Magistrate's position as he did not hear the words used.

YOUTH ARRESTED WITH Rs. 11,000.

Prisoner's Strange Story.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

The Calcutta police, on Wednesday evening, arrested at a tea-shop a young Mahomedan, named Sheik Majhal, aged about 17 years, with sovereigns, currency notes and cash, amounting in all to about Rs. 11,000, in his possession.

The accused stated that his father Nazir Ahmed Chandhuri was a Zemindar of Chittagong, as well as a Director of the Bengal Steam Navigation Co. The accused had for some time past tried to persuade his father to send him to England, and allow him to marry an English wife. This his father appears to have refused, but the accused having decided to go to England and not having the necessary money, decided to rob his parents. So finding his aged mother asleep one afternoon, he stole the key of the safe from under her pillow, and after taking out the contents bolted and came to Calcutta.

HALLEY'S COMET VISIBLE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

Halley's comet is now visible to the naked eye in Bengal in the early hours of the morning on the Eastern sky just to the left of Venus.

POLITICAL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

In connection with the recent political dacoity cases, the police have searched the house of Mohesh Chunder Roy Chowdhuri, Zemindar of Kuchaipatty in Faridpur. Nothing incriminating is said to have been found, and no one was arrested.

PUNJAB EXHIBITION BUILDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, APRIL 29.

The Punjab Exhibition Committee in a meeting have decided to enquire from the Punjab Government whether they desire to purchase the Exhibition buildings. The Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, has been asked to report on the subject.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

Yesterday, the Railway Police received information of a deliberate attempt at train wrecking near Goburdangah station on the Central Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Several pieces of iron rail had been placed on the lines. The obstruction was noticed by the driver of the Up Passenger train, which was promptly brought to a halt, and thus a serious accident was averted. After the removal of the obstruction, the train proceeded on its journey.

TWO ALLAHABAD PAPERS STOPPED.

Fail to Find Security.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

It is understood that Government has demanded security of Rs. 3,000 from the publisher of the *Karmayogi* and another security of Rs. 3,000 from the publisher of *Hindi Pradip*, vernacular papers published in Allahabad, and Rs. 3,000 from the proprietor of the Press which prints these two papers. As the security could not be furnished, both papers have been stopped.

GOND SARASWAT BRAHMINS.

Conference at Belgaum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
BELGAUM, APRIL 29.

Belgaum is astir this week with the Gond Saraswat Brahmin Conference. This progressive community has for some time been divided into several sections between whom intermarriage is forbidden by custom, and this conference is the outcome of a bold movement for unification, set on foot by a large and enlightened majority of the community. Its principal object is to take practical steps to bring about an effectual unification by removing the existing barriers. The spacious hall of the Mission High School, gaily decorated for the occasion, was crowded by a large and representative gathering, consisting of about three hundred delegates and an equal number of visitors, being the elite of each section and hailing from all part of the presidency, Canara, Konkan, the Decean, Bombay, Goa, Burma and the Native States of Baroda, Indore, Gwalior and Savantwadi.

The proceedings commenced in the afternoon with recitation of vedic hymns and songs of welcome. Mr. Raoji Khot, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in a felicitious speech. Rao Bahadur Balwantrao Vagle of Indore then proposed, and Rao Bahadur Achutrao Desai of Belgaum seconded, the nomination of Mr. Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, J. P., Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, as the President of the Conference, amid loud applause. The President then delivered his address which dealt with the history of the community, and of the movement for unification, and was frequently received with applause.

Rao Bahudur Gangoli and Rao Saheb Pandit of Canara spoke to a resolution that "This Conference, held at Belgaum, of all sections of the Gond Saraswat community, openly declare their abhorence of the anarchy and crime that have recently appeared in the country, dissociate themselves from the seditious writings in the press, and entirely approve of the measures undertaken by Government for their suppression. The Conference hopes to co-operate with Government as far as lies in their power in devising means to cultivate the spirit of loyalty by moral and educational work in the community."

Great satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the community was entirely free from the poison of anarchy and crime. The first day's sitting was closed after the selection of a Subject Committee. The Conference assembles for two days further to deliberate over various questions relating to the moral, social and economic well-being of the community.

BURMA CIVIL WORKS.

New Public Offices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, APRIL 29.

The Imperial Civil Works budget estimate for Burma for 1910-11 has been prepared for a total grant of Rs. 4,60,000. A grant of Rs. 50,000 is made for the commencement of the new Custom House in Rangoon, the approximate cost of which will be Rs. 4,33,200. For a new telegraph office in Rangoon Rs. 75,000 has been granted. A grant of Rs. 50,000 is also made for a Military Church at Maymyo, and on the post office in Mandalay, now under construction, Rs. 50,000 will be spent during the year.

THE JOLLARPET MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 29.

Young Mitchell, who was murdered at Jollarpet, was a son of the late Mr. C. G. T. Mitchell, late Manager of Messrs. Kellner and Co.'s wine branch at Simla. The four men arrested on suspicion have been released.

HOWRAH GANG CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

On Thursday morning nine prisoners connected with the Haldubari dacoity case were conveyed from the Presidency jail, where they are at present detained, to Howrah jail for the purpose of identification by two approvers, in what is known as the Howrah gang case. The names of those identified are being kept secret by the police at present.

AN ABANDONED EUROPEAN CHILD.

Romantic Story.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

A romantic story of an abandoned European child was narrated to-day before Justice Pugh, when Mrs. Allnutt, a midwife, applied for appointment as guardian of Anna Powell, aged seven years. In December 1903 petitioner was called to attend a lady at a lodging house and there she delivered this child Anna Powell. The lady gave her name as Mrs. E. Powell and said she was not legally married. In March 1904, Mrs. Powell made over the child to the petitioner and went to Bombay and served there as barmaid in an English hotel. After one year nothing was heard of Mrs. Powell. In the meantime Mr. Allnutt died and the petitioner now wants to have the child admitted to the Bruce Fund. His Lordship fixed Friday week for further orders.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A EURASIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 29.

A Eurasian, named Daniel Bennett, who has lately been employed in the Manighatta Mines in the Kolar Taluq and who was arrested in Madras by Inspector Narains Rao of Mysore police on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, was this morning produced before His Worship the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused, it was alleged, had kicked a dhobie while he was in Kolar and the dhobie is said to have died from the effects of the injuries received. The accused left Kolar shortly after the occurrence and was traced to Madras, identified and arrested on the 28th instant. Pending the receipt of Extradition Warrant from the Resident of Mysore, Bennett was remanded to custody till the 5th May.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Rai Aunada Prasad Sarkar Bahadur and Mr. G. F. Shirras are appointed Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University.

SUIT AGAINST THE PORT COMMISSIONERS.

Rs. 50,000 Damages Claimed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, APRIL 29.

Further hearing of the suit against the Port Commissioner in the Chief Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Robinson, in which Mr. K. B. Banurjee sued the Port Commissioners for the recovery of Rs. 50,000 for damages sustained by malicious prosecution, was resumed. Mr. Cowasjee, continuing, said that malice might be inferred from the absence of any legitimate case. It was not necessary for him to prove the expressed malice but only to prove legal malice. Mr. Cowasjee then quoted the case of Busst vs. Gibbons from the Law Journal, Vol. 20. Mr. Justice Robinson pointed out that in certain cases malice might be inferred but not necessarily so inferred. Mr. Cowasjee said it was left to the discretion of the Court, but the procedure in the present case was such as to justify the Court in inferring malice. The original investigation was for the purpose of finding out the truth. At that time there was not a "suggestion against Mr. Banurji; any reasonable man would have asked Mr. Banurji for explanation. Mr. Stevens was the person authorised on behalf of the Port Commissioner. He admitted having seen Mr. Banurji on several occasions and having never once asked Mr. Banurji for an explanation. He (Mr. Cowasjee) asked him why but he was unable to give any explanation beyond that it never struck him. Mr Henderson frankly said that he did not ask Mr. Banurji because he was told not to and had been asked to keep the enquiry secret. They had headlong rushed to the conclusion that Mr. Banurji's fees could not be more than Rs. 1,000. Mr. Justice Robinson: "Had Mr. Banurjee been asked and had given an explanation, would that have had any effect on their decision?" Mr. Cowasji: "Any reasonable men would have asked Mr. Banurjee for an explanation and they might have or might not have taken the action they did. They ought not to have come to the conclusion that Mr. Banurji was guilty of the offence with which he had been charged. At this stage the Port Commissioners were satisfied that Mr. Banurji's fee was a lump sum. Mr. Justice Robinson: "They knew at the time that Mr. Young was making an investigation. Mr. Cowasjee: "Yes, one person who took down the statement of these witnesses considered that they were doubtful witnesses. Mr. Gile's opinion was next taken and he said that the witnesses should be examined to-day; not with the object of citing them as witnesses so much as to pin them down to a statement from which they could not resile. He (Counsel) claimed that the opinion of the Counsel showed bias against Mr. Banurji. One of the witnesses had stated before Mr. Young that they said that if Mr. Banurji succeeded in getting them any compensation or land elsewhere they would try to collect more on the question of damages. The case had not been filed by Mr. Banurji for the purpose of making money out of the Port Commissioners so much as to clear his name; and he (Counsel) left the matter to the Court. Mr. Banurji had suffered a loss of Rs. 500 a month. His Honour said he would pass orders on Monday morning.

GUSTADJI COOPER'S CASE FURTHER POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, APRIL 29.

The further hearing of the case against Gustadji Cooper which was fixed for to-day before the City Magistrate has been again postponed till the 14th instant, on application by the Assisiant Public Prosecutor, on the ground that the principal witness the Jemadar of Railway Police, to whom Cooper had made the complaint of the theft, had not returned from leave.

DACOITY BY YOUTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

A dacoity is reported to have been committed and property worth Rs. 2,000 to have been stolen from the house of a widow Sagambari Dassi at Kulingram, Jamalpore Police Station, in the District of Burdwan. It is stated that the police have effected the arrest of half a dozen youths headed by one Amarendra Nath Mitter, a Muktear practising at the Burdwan Court, in connection with it.

P. W. D. MEN KIDNAPPED NEAR KAYURI KACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

An overseer of the P. W. D. and another man who were proceeding in a cart up the Tochi Road have been kidnapped near Kayuri Kach.

TEA SEVERELY DAMAGED BY HAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DARJEELING, APRIL 29.

Another hailstorm on Monday last has wrought further damage to the tea gardens. The Nigri Spur sides suffered again, and the storm on this occasion was felt on the Teesta Valley side. The Teesta Valley estate had some 200 acres of tea ripped to pieces, while the Gielle Estate suffered in a less degree. These storms are unusual so late in the year.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

Distress in Nizam's Dominion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The rains during last week have greatly improved the agricultural prospects in Northern India; but more rain is needed in Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces. Prospects are also good in Bombay and Madras, but distress prevails in parts of the Nizam's dominion, where steps are being taken under the Famine Code for distribution of reliefs.

Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces. The epidemic among the elephants in Nepal, which had taken a virulent form sometime ago, has subsided.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POST OFFICES.

Retirement Rumour Contradicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The report which has appeared in some of the newspapers to the effect that Mr. Stewart Wilson, Director-General, Post Offices, will be proceeding on leave, on retiring, at an early date, is now authoritatively contradicted. Mr. Stewart Wilson has not any intention of the kind.

THE Rana of Jubbal, ruler of one of the Mill States in Simla District, died yesterday.

COLONEL O. C. ARMSTRONG, I.A., Deputy Secretary, Military Finance Department, retires from service. He succeeded Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in South Africa as Financial Adviser to Lord Kitchener during the Boer War.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Speaking at Cork on Saturday, Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., made assertions about negotiations made by him with Mr. Lloyd George for the relief of Ireland from the increased taxation which have given rise to much controversy.—A debate took place in the Commons over the statement by Sir Robert Anderson that he was part author of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime."—The debate on the Veto Resolutions has been continued in the House of Commons.—Mr. Taylor's motion for the the relief of trade unions from political disabilities was talked out after an earnest debate.—Mr. Balfour made a brilliant attack on the Government at the lunch of the United Club on Wednesday.—The text of Lord Rosebery's resolutions for the reform of the House of Lords was published on Wednesday.—A debate of exceptional importance on Poor Law reform arose over the introduction of a private Bill for the Prevention of Destitution.—The newly-elected House of Laymen of the Province of Canterbury opened its first session on Tuesday.—The Rev. E. Lee Hicks, Canon of Manchester, has been appointed Bishop of Lincoln.—Sir Harvey Adamson has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Burma—Mr. T. E. Scrutton, K.C., has been appointed a Judge of the High Court, in place of Mr. Justice Sutton, resigned.—Mr. James Tomkinson, M.P., died on Sunday from injuries received in a fall in a steeplechase on the previous day. Mr. Robert Donovan, until recently, chief leader-writer of the "Freeman's Journal," has been appointed Professor of English Literature in University College, Dublin.—A Departmental Committee has issued a report on deaths resulting from anæsthetics. It recommends that administration should be carefully regulated and confined to medical men.—"General Booth celebrated his 81st birthday on Monday, and received many congratulatory messages, including one from the Queen Alexandra and one from the Queen Dowager of Sweden.—The steamer Cairnrora, with nearly 900 emigrants, mostly Russians, caught fire off Beachy Head on Thursday of last week. Several passengers were injured, some fatally, and a panic occurred.—Sir John Dickson-Poynder has been appointed Governor of New Zealand.—A well-known philanthropist has put aside £200,000 to be used for the establishment of a national dental aid association.—The report of the inquiry into the sectarian disturbances in Liverpool prises the police for their humanity and restraint, and lays the chief blame on to Mr. George Wise.—A serious crisis has arisen in the cotton trade, owing to a demand by the employers for 5 per cent. reduction in wages.—A new body, the Albert Committee, has been formed to promote better relations between this country and Germany.—On Saturday, the battleship Colossus and the Australian Commonwealth torpedo-boat destroyer Yarra were launched on the Clyde, and on Wednesday the keel of the battleship Thunderer was laid at the Thames Ironworks.

His Majesty has completely recovered from the cold which he caught in Paris and has been able to enjoy the splendid weather with which Biarritz has been favoured during the past week. He has spent a good deal of time motoring in the neighbourhood and has also visited the golf links, besides a number of games of croquet. Last Saturday his Majesty visited the Bernardine Convent of St. Angell, the rule of which is absolute silence. On Sunday he attended divine service in the Church of St. Andrew and in the afternoon walked along the sea-front. On Monday the King and some of his friends visited the village of Sare, in the Basque country, where after a luncheon in the village schools they were present at a pelota match and at a fete. On Tuesday his Majesty ascended the valley of the Adour as far as Bidache, where, stands the ancient castle of the Dukes of Grammont.

The King has caused the following message to be sent to Mrs. Bristow (mother of Canon Rhodes Bristow), who celebrated her 103rd birthday on Sunday :—"I am commanded by the King to convey his congratulations to you on your 103rd birthday.—Knollys."

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, and attended by the Hon. Charlotte Knollys and General the Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, arrived at the Palace on Monday from Sandringham.

The Prince of Wales on Friday morning last received Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, late Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, who presented to his Royal Highness Mr. Septimus Croft, his successor in that office.

The Prince of Wales visited the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife at Portman Square, and remained to luncheon.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday received Colonel Moore, Premier of Western Australia, who was presented to His Royal Highness by Sir Francis Hopwood.

The Princess of Wales will return to London on Monday next from Neu Strelitz. Her Royal Highness will travel from Dover to Victoria, arriving at the terminus at a quarter to 7 o'clock.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha arrived at Malta on Thursday of last week. They stayed at the Palace and lunched and dined with Sir Leslie Rundle, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Lady Rundle.

The Tsar received Hinni Pasha, the late Turkish Grand Vizier, in audience at Tsarkoe Selo on Monday.

The Grand Duke Sergius of Russia arrived in London on Monday night from the Continent on a visit to the Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby at Henwood House, Hampstead. He was met at the station by the Grand Duke Michael, the Russian Charge d'affaires, M. de Etter, M. M. Sevastopoulo, M. de Siebert Baron Meyendorff, and Captain Koeber.

Lord Brassey, who is 74 years of age, has accepted the Mastership of the Bexhill Hariers.

Sir Henry Sutton, who has resigned his position as a King's Bench Judge, has been absent from his duties for some time owing to ill-health. He was appointed to the Bench in 1905, and for many years previously he had been Junior Counsel to the Treasury. Born in 1845, he studied as Rugby and Christ's College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1870.

Sir John Dickson-Poynder, who has been appointed Governor of New Zealand, is the son of the late Rear-Admiral J. B. Dickson, and on coming into the estate of his maternal uncle assumed by Royal licence the additional name of Poynder. From 1892 until last January he sat in the House of Commons as member for the Chippenham Division of Wiltshire, and he has also served on the London County Council. He was a Moderate in municipal politics and a Conservative during the earlier part of his Parliamentary career; but his strong Free Trade convictions afterwards led him to break with his party, and in 1906 he was returned for his old division in the Liberal interest. Last year he was appointed a member of the Commission to investigate the trade relations between Canada and the West Indies. He went out in 1900 on Lord Methuen's staff to South Africa, where he was awarded the D.S.O.

The new Judge of the King's Bench Division, Mr. T. E. Scrutton, K.C., is 53 years of age. He is the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Scrutton, of Buckhurst Hill, Essex, a shipowner. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1882, winning a Barstow Scholarship and a scholarship of his Inn in his Bar examination. For a time he was a professor of constitutional law and history at University College, London. Mr. Scrutton took silk in 1901, and now he gives up a large commercial practice. He is a Liberal in politics, and in 1886 fought the Limehouse Division, but was beaten.

Mr. Roosevelt is presenting to the British Museum, in recognition of the great kindness and courtesy shown to him by the British officials whom he met during his tour through British territory, a very important and valuable collection of natural history specimens obtained by him on his recent African hunting expedition.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who is confined to his room with a cold, is progressing favourably.

Viscount Kitchener was one of the guests at a banquet given in San Francisco on Thursday evening of last week in honour of Rear-Admiral Sebree (retired.) Mr. Gillette, the Governor, in introducing the Field-Marshal, described him as the greatest general of the greatest Army in the world.

Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., is confined to his residence with an attack of pleurisy.

Lady Beatrice Herbert, who has been very seriously ill with typhoid fever at St. Raphael, is now making good progress towards recovery. She is still

confined to her bed, but her doctors hope she will be able to leave it next week.

Lady Evelyn Grey, daughter of the Governor-General of Canada, has arrived in England by the Allan steamer Victorian.

Sir Edgar Speyer has returned to London from America.

The Countess of Dudley has so far recovered that she is now able to go out driving. She hopes to leave London soon for Australia.

Sir Edward Grey will be the guest of the Eighty and Russell Clubs at Oxford at dinner on Wednesday, May 4.

The committee of the Athenæum Club on Tuesday elected the following gentlemen under the provisions of Rule 2 of the club, which empowers the annual election by the committee of nine persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public services":—Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Secretary of Judicial and Public Department, India Office; Dr. John Henry Poynting, F. R. S., Professor of Physics in the University of Birmingham; and Sir James Reid, Bt., K. C. B., G. C. V. O., Physician in Ordinary to the King and to the Prince of Wales.

We are requested to state that licences and badges will be issued immediately by the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings for the admission of electric carriages to Hyde Park between the hours of 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. in the months of May, June, and July. Forms of application may be obtained, by letter only, from "The Secretary, H.M. Office of Works, &c., Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W."

The "London Gazette" states that the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Portus Cullen, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, to be Lieutenant-Governor of that State and its Dependencies; and to approve the appointment of Mr. Robert Young to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

Sir Horace Tozer, formerly Agent-General for Queensland has much improved in health from the cure he has been undergoing at Dresden during the last two months. He is therefore leaving Europe for Australia on April 22, when he joins the Orient liner Osterley at Naples.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who has been suffering from bronchitis, was reported last Friday to be better, but is still confined to his bedroom at his residence in Dublin. He will not be able to resume his Parliamentary duties for some days.

Sir Rennell Rodd, the British Ambassador in Rome, who has been appointed a member of the Academy of St. Luke, one of the oldest institution of the kind in Rome, was formally introduced on Sunday amid great enthusiasm. Professor Morris Moore delivered the speech for the occasion, taking as his subject "Landscape in Raphael's Pictures."

Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, gave a luncheon party at the British Empire Club on Tuesday. The following were guests:—The Earl of Portsmouth, Colonel Seely, Mr. F. Moberly Bell, Mr. G. E. Buckle Colonel Fortescue, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., the Hon. John Hughes, Judge Johnston, Mr. Rich, Mr. Freeman Murray, and Captain Muirhead Collins, R. H.

Viscount Maidstone, whose engagement to Miss M. Drexel has been announced, left Queenstown on Saturday in the Lusitania, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Drexel and Miss Drexel, for New York, to be present at the wedding of Mr. Arthur Drexel jun., to Miss Marjorie Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould. Lord Maidstone and Miss Drexel will afterwards return to London, where their own marriage will take place.

Canon H. W. Hutton and Mrs. Hutton celebrated their golden wedding at Vicar's Court, Lincoln, on Tuesday, and on the same day their only daughter, Miss Isabel Hutton, was married to Mr. William Herbert Mence, son of Dr. W. H. Mence, of St. Ives. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. F. A. Jarvis, son of the Rev. E. Jarvis, who married Canon and Mrs. Hutton.

The Town Council of Dumfries have resolved unanimously to confer the freedom of the burgh on Sir James Crichton-Browne in recognition of his distinguished public services.

Obituary.—Sir Robert Giffen, Rear-Admiral F. R. W. Morgan; Col. H. V. Hunt, R.A.; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Snell; Mr. James Tomkinson, M.P.; Sir T. Tancred; and Sir W. Q. Orchardson.—"Times."

ANGLO-JAPANESE AMENITIES.

The Emperor of Japan and the Seamen's Hospital.

A pleasing little exchange of international compliments took place on April 13 at the "Dreadnought" Seamen's Hospital, when M. Kato, the Japanese Ambassador, unveiled a tablet over a bed which has been endowed by his Majesty the Emperor of Japan. In the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Marlborough, President of the Seaman's Hospital Society, his Excellency was received by Mr. Perceval A. Nairne, Chairman of the Committee of Management; Capt. Francis M. Ommanney, Deputy Chairman; Admiral Sir John Durnford, President of the Royal Naval College; General Sir Reginald Talbot, Capt. P. Harris, Commander G. Hodgkinson, Sir Patrick Manson, and the principal medical officers. Among the Japanese gentlemen present were: M. Yamaza, of the Japanese Embassy, and M. Negishi, of the Nippon Steamship Company.

Mr. Nairne, in welcoming the Ambassador, said that ever since its establishment, early in the last century, the Seamen's Hospital Society had been accustomed to receive into its hospitals Japanese sailors who were in need of medical attention. Owing to the great expansion of the trade between Great Britain and the country represented by M. Kato, the number of Japanese sailors who came up the Thames was far larger than it was in former days, and the result was that their Japanese patients had increased in a corresponding proportion. The authorities of the Society were highly gratified by the recognition made by the Emperor of Japan of the value of the work they had done in this connection, and the value of his Majesty's gift had been enhanced by the memorial tablet which he had had prepared in Japan and which had been conveyed to this country free of all expense by the Nippon Steamship Company. He felt convinced that the act of the Japanese Emperor would enhance the good feeling that existed between two countries that were now so closely united.

The Japanese Ambassador said it gave him the greatest pleasure to be present on that occasion to unveil the memorial tablet. The "Dreadnought" Hospital had kindly received within its walls a large number of Japanese sailors, and had treated them with the utmost generosity. The Emperor of Japan, his august Master, had been pleased to make a grant to the hospital in recognition of that fact, and the authorities had wisely decided to employ the money in endowing a bed. He took this opportunity to express his deep sense of gratitude for the most generous assistance always granted there to his poor fellow-countrymen. The Emperor of Japan took much interest in the Seamen's Hospital Society, and he (the Ambassador) hoped that the good work it carried on in this great port of London might long continue to prosper. (Cheers.)

The Ambassador then unveiled the tablet, which is in bronze, with a black frame round it. On it are two birds, apparently storks, and a number of chrysanthemum blossoms, and it bears the inscription: "The Chrysanthemum Bed, 1908." In the bed over which it is placed lay a Japanese sailor, who appeared to be very weak and suffering, but who brightened up when the Ambassador spoke a few words to him in his native tongue. After the ceremony the visitors had an opportunity of inspecting the admirable arrangements of the hospital.

The Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Water Trough Association having through its President, the Duke of Portland, presented a drinking fountain to the City of Tokio in 1906, the Association has just received from the Japanese Government a handsome silver cup and diploma in grateful recognition of the gift. The cup and diploma were forwarded to the Association by the Japanese Ambassador, and in a letter of thanks which has been sent by him, the Duke of Portland stated that "the Association will always regard them with great satisfaction, and feel that it has been greatly honoured by the Imperial Japanese Government."

THE King has appointed Mr. William Portus Cullen, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, to be Lieutenant-Governor of that State and its Dependencies.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD ROSEBERY'S RESOLUTIONS.

Lord Rosebery gave notice on April 13 of the further resolutions respecting reform of the House of Lords which he desires to submit to the House. The text is as follows:—

"1. That in future the House of Lords shall consist of Lords of Parliament—

"(a) Chosen by the whole body of hereditary peers from among themselves, and by nomination by the Crown;

"(b) Sitting by virtue of offices and of qualifications held by them;

"(c) Chosen from outside.

"2. That the term of tenure of all Lords of Parliament shall be the same, except in the case of those who sit "ex-officio," who would sit so long as they hold the office for which they sit."

The form in which these two resolutions are drafted, remarks the "Times," enlists a considerable measure of agreement among leading Opposition peers. It will be noted, in the first place, that the words election or elected do not occur, the word deemed most fitting in reference to the mode in which the House of Lords may be reinforced from outside being "chosen." It is pointed out that the phrasing of the third subsection of the first resolution would cover various schemes. It would, for example, cover the scheme of adding to the Chamber by a gradual process of nomination upon the advice of the Prime Minister of the day. It might also cover such a scheme as was sketched by Lord Courtney, for the appointment of peers by the House of Commons by a system of proportional representation, directed to secure the representation in the Upper House of all parties in the House of Commons. It might cover, also, a method of direct election, though for the application of this principal much support is not likely to be found among the members of the Opposition. Lord Rosebery's second resolution is regarded by some as rather ambiguous. Inferentially, the choice as to the term of tenure is between life peerages and peerages for a term of years, and the resolution would apply to either system. In the debate upon the resolution there may be an indication as to which system is favoured by the majority. No day has yet been fixed for the House to go into Committee on the resolutions, but the debate is expected to begin next week.

MR ASQUITH'S RESOLUTIONS.

On April 11 the debate in Committee on the second Veto Resolution opened without excitement in a House that was not fully attended. But the sitting was graced by the presence for some time of her Majesty the Queen, who was in the Ladies' Gallery. Several peers were present, and among them Lord Rosebery, who heard the successful maiden speech of his son, Mr. Neil Primrose.

The second Resolution was put from the Chair as follows:—"That it is expedient that the powers of the House of Lords, as respects Bills other than Money Bills, be restricted by law, so that any such Bill which has passed the House of Commons in three successive sessions and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, has been rejected by that House in each of those sessions, shall become law without the consent of the House of Lords on the royal assent being declared: Provided that at least two years shall have elapsed between the date of the first introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons for the third time. For the purposes of this Resolution a Bill shall be treated as rejected by the House of Lords if it has not been passed by the House of Lords either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed upon by both Houses."

Mr. Asquith when he rose to move this Resolution was cheered, but at no point of his discourse was any great display of enthusiasm made by his followers. Describing the purpose of the Government, he stated that it was to provide simple machinery for avoiding the serious and almost chronic parliamentary evil of deadlocks between the two Houses whenever a Liberal Government was in power. The leader of the Opposition, he said appeared to think that these deadlocks were the offspring of the Radical imagination or the creatures of Radical perversity and wrongheadedness. But that this view was incorrect was sufficiently obvious. The object of the Government was to secure that the will of the majority of the people for the time being should prevail both in policy and legislation. While he did not hold out the present proposals as a final or adequate solution of the problem he was of opinion that they would bring about the desired object with the minimum of friction and change. The absolute Veto of the Lords would remain untouched except as to a measure regarding which the presumption was overwhelmingly strong that the decision of the House of Commons expressed the opinion of the people. He admitted that there might be, and, indeed, were, cases in which that decision did not necessarily or even presumptively do this. There might be, he said, and the Opposition cheered significantly, a majority combining together under the coercion of party exigencies to pursue purposes which might be a case of a crumbling, decaying majority that had lost all touch with public feeling and public will, and sought to take advantage of its waning powers for party purposes in the last session of an effete and moribund Parliament. He agreed, therefore, that a Second Chamber, even such a Chamber as the existing House of Lords, had its uses and ought to be allowed to exercise its power to prevent abuses of the kind referred to. He affirmed that it would be able to do so under the plan of the Government; and having given his reasons for the statement, he scouted the idea that the Resolutions would enable every House of Commons to contort and pervert the people's will, and said that the Government were as anxious as their opponents could be not to erect a power in the State which could misrepresent and override the wishes of the electorate. That a measure might become law under this resolution it would be necessary that it should be the same Bill as that originally passed by the Commons. If, however, amendments were made by the Lords, and these were accepted by the Commons when the Bill was introduced for the second time it would be regarded as the same Bill. He was disposed to think that if afterwards, as a result of conferences between the two Houses, held in conformity with standing orders or rules, it were agreed that the Bill should be reintroduced in an amended form, it might still be considered to be the same Bill. Under the proposed remodelled procedure it would be for the Government's interest to mould the original form of a Bill as perfectly as possible; and he could not believe that a Ministry conscious of its responsibility and responsive to public opinion would not be prepared, if satisfied that a measure as originally introduced required large or substantial amendment, to reintroduce it as a new Bill. Noticing the proposal for joint sessions of the two Houses, he explained that it was not his wish, by anything they might do that day, to prejudge a solution for difficulties if and when there should be a different Second Chamber in this country. In the view of the Government the continued existence of the House of Lords as a Second Chamber on its present basis was an anachronism, and to get rid of that anachronism was an integral part of their policy. After the passing of his Resolutions the problem of the structure and functions of the other house would still remain to be dealt with, and the settlement of that problem did not brook delay. But the Bill to be founded on his Resolutions would not in its operative clauses travel beyond the proposals to which consent was now asked. It would, he said, take a very long time to set up a Second Chamber in substitution for the one now existing. That a Second Chamber was necessary he believed.

Mr. Long failed to understand how the Government, with their crumbling, evanescent majority, which included the Nationalist members, who openly advocated the destruction of the Second Chamber merely because it stood in the way of Home Rule, could believe themselves entitled to put forward these vital changes in the Constitution. These Resolutions, proposed nothing in the nature of a reform of that House; what they would do would be to take from the Lords all useful power.

Several other members having spoken, Mr. Herbert Samuel twitted the Opposition with their failure so far to bring forward any practical alternative scheme for dispelling "the present discontents." He ridiculed the idea that whenever a large Liberal measure was rejected by the Lords there should be an appeal to the people.

At eleven o'clock the debate stood adjourned.

The debate was resumed on April 12 by Mr. Peel, and after it had proceeded for some time without presenting features of any special interest.

Mr. Balfour rose, the House filling when the word went round that he was up. He began by adverting to that part of the speech made by the Prime Minister on Monday, in which Mr. Asquith foreshadowed a system of conferences between the two Houses when dispute arose; and he expressed the hope that words would be introduced to give effect to this new proposal which was far less hopelessly irrational than the other parts of the Ministerial scheme. Dealing next with the complaints against the House of Lords, he pointed out that while the Prime Minister had spoken of deadlocks, he had refrained from citing any particular cases, confining himself to generalities. He denied that there had been differences between the two Houses on points on great social reform, but, he reminded the Government, there could not always be agreement between any two Chambers. Whether they had a Second Chamber with modified powers, or a new Chamber such as the Secretary of State for War desired to see created, there would be just as many differences of opinion as there had been in the last four years, and probably more. In any case, how were the Government going to get their Resolutions to escape from the situation which they regarded as intolerable? On Monday night the Postmaster-General had told the Committee that the iron had entered into his soul. Under the Veto resolutions it would still be possible for the right hon gentleman to suffer in the same way in the second and third year of a Parliament or would that "very fiery particle," his soul, be then insensitive to iron? He predicted that with a reformed Second Chamber there would be incessant conflict and squabbling. The Chief Secretary for Ireland had told the House that they would inevitably increase the powers of the Lords by defining them. He believed that to be absolutely true. The other House would be tempted to use its clearly-defined powers for the purpose of delaying and amending Bills and so the cause of friction between the two Chambers would be increased, not diminished, and he feared that the pride of the Government would suffer further indignity. He laid great stress on the fact that by their Resolutions the Government would destroy the existing Constitution; they were introducing all the vices of a written Constitution, but none of its safeguards. Surely the whole civilised world could not be mistaken, and there was not a country in it that had not some special safeguards against sudden changes which a temporary majority might wish to make. We had got on hitherto without any legislative safeguard of the kind because we had had two Chambers, one of which had the power to say that the people should be consulted. That power the Government proposed to destroy without substituting anything in its place. He was filled with apprehension when he thought of what might occur if the foundations of the Constitution were upset. For example, so fundamental a change as Home Rule ought not to be carried out by any House of Commons without a clear mandate from the people, after full time had been given them to make up their minds. It might be right, or it might not, to dismember the United Kingdom, but it would be absurd to put it in the power of a Single Chamber to effect for all time so great a constitutional change. The Resolution, he declared very emphatically, would leave the country helpless should revolutionary schemes be suddenly proposed.

Mr. J. F. Hope having moved an amendment providing that Bills affecting the constitution and powers of the Lords should be excluded from the operation of the Resolution. Mr. J. A. Pease, on behalf of the Government, took the objection that this proposal would prevent the House from doing what the country desired.

Speaking upon this amendment Mr. Austen Chamberlain taunted the Government upon their intention to make it impossible for the Lords to force an appeal to the people. The whole object of the Resolutions was to prevent the electorate from expressing an opinion even on the greatest issue, and yet the party opposite had the face to call themselves democrats.

Mr. Churchill, who answered him with equal animation, told the Opposition frankly that if the Veto Resolutions were carried into law the Government would consider themselves perfectly free to use them in order to secure a Second Chamber better fitted to discharge responsible duties than was the present House of Lords.

Sir H. Dalziel asked for an answer to this question—Were the Veto Resolutions to be abandoned when a new Second Chamber should have been established? He asked because he desired that the Resolutions should apply even to an elected Second Chamber.

No member of the Government rising to reply to the question, Lord H. Cecil passionately flung this taunt across the floor; he was not surprised that no reply was vouchsafed, for he would as soon expect the keeper of a table with three thimbles to say under which thimble the pea was to be found, as imagine that the Government would answer a straightforward question. From the beginning their policy of reform had been a sham and a fraud.

The Committee divided and the amendment was rejected, amid Ministerial cheers, by 302 votes against 193.

On April 13, the House of Commons having gone into Committee on the Prime Minister's Resolution for the limitation of the Lords' Veto on Bills, other than Money Bills, Lord Winterton moved, as an amendment, to exclude from the scope of the Resolution Bills affecting the duration of Parliament, his purpose being to make it impossible for a Government anxious to retain power to pass without the Lords' intervention a special measure for the prolongation of its tenure of office beyond the period recognised by law.

Mr. Churchill, in resisting the amendment, argued that the procedure which the Government were setting up, under which a Bill could be kept before the House for three sessions, provided for adequate discussion of even the gravest matters. He intimated that the Government might be induced to meet the Opposition on the point which had been raised if they would guarantee that the constitutional settlement now proposed would not be upset in the Lords.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain laughed at the idea that the Opposition should consent to ensure the acceptance of the whole Ministerial scheme in return for the acceptance of one amendment by the Government. The Home Secretary's suggestion could only have been made humorously. He affirmed that if a Unionist Government had ever attempted to repeal the Septennial Act for purely party purposes the Lords would certainly have stood in the way.

At the end of a rather long discussion the amendment was rejected by 317 votes against 188. Then Lord Tullibardine moved to exclude from the Resolution Bills affecting the parliamentary franchise. He wanted to make it impossible for a Government to gerrymander the electorate just before appealing to the people. It was the function of the Lords to restrain the mad gallop of legislation.

Mr. Churchill, after reminding the mover that Bills for the reform of the franchise were always brought in during the session immediately preceding a dissolution, asserted that the danger that the electorate might be gerrymandered before an election existed already.

Upon a division the amendment was rejected by 273 votes against 138, and afterwards Mr. J. F. Hope proposed to exclude Bills affecting the prerogative, rights, and powers of the Crown. At the hour for unofficial members' business the debate was adjourned.

PRIME MINISTER'S SURRENDER.

The Government's Veto proposals passed the House of Commons last night by a majority of 103, the division resulting as follow:—

For the Resolution	...	...	346
Against	...	...	243
Government majority	...	...	103

Following upon this, on the motion to adjourn the House, Asquith made an important statement on the policy of Government with regard to "guarantees" for carrying the resolutions into effect. He made the declaration that Mamond demanded he should make in his speech at Tippera, April 3, declaring that—

"If the Lords fail to accept our policy, or decline to consult it when it is ultimately presented to the House, we shall feel in our duty immediately to tender advice to the Crown (loud Ministerial cheers) as to the steps that will have to be taken if the policy is to receive statutory effect in this Parliament, if we do not find ourselves in a position to insure that statutory effect shall be given to the policy in this Parliament, we shall then either resign our office or recommend a dissolution of Parliament (loud Ministerial cheers). And let me add this: In no case would we recommend dissolution except under such conditions as will secure that in the new Parliament the judgment of the people as expressed at the election will be carried into effect."

Mr. Asquith would have made this announcement early in the day, but as there would have been no opportunity for the Opposition to reply to it, owing to the operation of the guillotine, Mr. Balfour objected, and was upheld by the Speaker. This gave rise to an angry scene, which was renewed at the end of the sitting, when the Speaker declared the House adjourned.

Mr. Balfour, in replying to the Premier's statement, declared that Mr. Asquith had "brought the Irish for his budget." The most telling sentence in his trenchant indictment was the following:—"He has bought the Irish for his Budget (loud Opposition cheer), and he has bought them successfully, but he the price he has paid is the price of the dignity of his office (loud Opposition cheers), and all the great traditions of which we are proud (loud and prolonged Opposition cheers and counter Ministerial cheers)."

An uproarious scene followed the adjournment. Ministerialists and Nationalists kissed, and there were cries of "Traitor!" and "Why don't you cheer Redmond?" Exciting scenes also took place in the lobby, where the Nationalists, to celebrate their victory, raised loud and prolonged cheers—a thing hitherto unheard of in the precincts of the Houses of Parliament.

MINISTERIAL INTENTIONS.

It is the present Ministerial intention not to introduce the Veto Resolutions in the House of Lords before the spring recess. It is expected that the spring recess, which will be secured if the Budget is passed in the House of Commons will last for three and a half weeks. It is understood to be the present Ministerial intention not to introduce just now a second Consolidated Fund Bill, which, indeed, is not yet required. The determination to take short supply was taken hurriedly, and it was after more than six weeks' Army and Navy Supply had already been taken. The decision to take only six weeks' Supply, arrived at on March 9, was thus arrived at when considerably more than six weeks' Supply for the Army and Navy had been taken, and the six weeks' Supply was thus confined to Civil Services. The present position is that there is more Ways and Means than Supply, the Ways and Means lasting till about the middle of June. The further Vote on Account is necessary in order to allocate moneys to particular services. At present it is an open secret that in regard to the expenditure on Irish Education, and some other services, the law is being technically broken, as sufficient money has not been allocated to some particular services, and money not legally applicable has to be taken to carry them on. If and when the House of Lords reject the Veto Resolutions and if a dissolution is the result it is the present Ministerial intention to take further Supply in order to carry over the period of a General Election.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The "Neus Freie Presse" confirms the rumours that two slips for Austro-Hungarian "Dreadnoughts" have been prepared at Trieste, and that a number of contingent orders have been placed with Austrian firms for gun mountings and other accessories. Two more "Dreadnoughts" are to be built subsequently at Fiume, and it is intended that all four vessels shall be completed by 1913.

The 4 per cent. Hungarian State loan of 112,550,000 kronen (about 4,690,000L) has been subscribed more than two and a-half times over, a considerable portion of the applications being under conditions rendering the bonds not negotiable within a given period. According to the plan of allotment decided upon applicants for large amounts or "free" stock are being allotted up to about 20 per cent. of the amount applied for.

The "Official" order for the construction of the German battleship "Ersatz Odin" was placed on April 11 with the Germania Yards at Kiel. A Berlin correspondent points out that with the "Ersatz Odin" Germany begins a batch of four Dreadnoughts without waiting for any possible improvements in type. That being so, arrangements can be made at any time for the three battleships of the same type which will appear in the Estimates for the financial year 1911. Germany has now admittedly got thirteen Dreadnoughts and four Invincibles built or building.

A German Imperial Increment-tax Bill has been adopted by the Federal Council and has been presented to the Reichstag. The Bill represents an attempt to settle the rival claims of the Empire and the local authorities. It is proposed that the Empire shall take fifty per cent. of the yield of the tax and the local authorities forty per cent. The remaining ten per cent. is to cover the cost of collection by the Federal States.

Three great demonstrations took place in the parks of Berlin on April 10, as the result of the recent permission accorded by the police for the holding of Socialist gatherings. Perfect order was maintained, and the marshalling of over 300,000 demonstrators was carried out with almost military method and precision. At each of the meetings resolutions were carried protesting against the Prussian Government's Franchise Bill, and urging a wider measure of electoral reform. Similar meetings were held all over Prussia.

Speaking at a banquet given by the German Commercial Congress, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, said that the transactions and resolutions of the Commercial Congress constituted a reflection of the progress of Germany's internal and foreign policy, to such an extent did the prosperity of the interests now represented form the basis of their public life at home and abroad. The progress and marvellous extension of their export trade was intimately connected with extension of their internal markets; so the cultivation of their foreign economic interests had become—one of the most important tasks of their foreign policy. This task became more complicated and many-sided every day in proportion as economic questions became questions of universal moment. It was to the activity trustworthyness, daring and acumen of their pioneers that their commerce and industry owed their rise.

A great lock-out in the German building trades is imminent, though negotiations are still being conducted in Berlin and other important centres. Both sides are organised, an association of 22,000 employers being opposed to 400,000 employees. The employers wish the men to bind themselves for a term of years to a contract which the employees consider disadvantageous to their interests. This contract determines, for example, that the average wage shall be agreed upon, whereas the workmen insist on agreeing only to a stipulated minimum wage. The contract also determines that the working day shall number at least ten hours, and that, where a shorter time is now worked, it shall not again be reduced. It also fixes the daily wage to be given to unskilled workers, while the employees demand that this daily wage shall be settled locally. There are also differences of opinion concerning the price to be paid for piecework. The kernel of the whole matter seems to be, however, that the employers wish to weaken the Trade Unions.

FRANCE.

All the amendments made by the Senate in the French Budget have been accepted by the Chamber with one important exception. The Senate has added to the Finance Bill a number of items connected with the nationalisation of the Western Railway for which the Chamber had drawn up a special account. M. Rouvier strongly insisted on the right of the Senate to take such action, but the Government and the Chamber maintained that the Senate was attempting to usurp the prerogative of the Chamber. The Budget was accordingly returned to the Upper House. A compromise was ultimately effected, and the Budget was definitely passed. The Chamber subsequently adjourned until June 1.

M. Briand on April 10 delivered a political address to his constituents in a suburb of Saint-Etienne. The Prime Minister, after giving a short account of the work of the past legislative period, dealt with the programme of the new Chamber, which, he said, would include the Income Tax Bill, a Bill to define and regulate the position of the employes of the State, and the question of electoral reform. During M. Briand's speech a band of Socialists who had gathered in the streets indulged in demonstrations which developed into an armed riot when the Prime Minister left the hall. It is stated that the local Commissioner of Police was severely wounded in the head by a revolver shot, and that two persons received minor injuries.

Before M. Briand left Saint-Etienne on the 12th a suspicious looking person called at his hotel and asked to see him. He was refused admittance, and, on being followed by detectives, was found to be carrying a sheath-knife and two loaded revolvers. He said he had come to kill M. Briand. The police regard him as a lunatic.

SPAIN.

The council of Ministers on April 9 decided to disolve the Cortes on April 15. The elections of Deputies were fixed for May 8, and of Senators for May 22. The Cortes will meet about June 15.

The following telegram has been received from the local Protestant Committee of Valencia:—"A mass meeting to demand from the public authorities full liberty of worship has been held in the Pizarro Theatre of this city. The large hall was over crowded, and the speeches were frequently interrupted by loud applause. The speakers were three members of the Protestant Committee formed to obtain this reform and two distinguished representatives of the local Republican Press. Complete order was maintained."

"PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

'Gross Breach of Confidence.'

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons on April 11, Mr. J. Redmond asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to the statement made by Sir Robert Anderson that, while he was a servant of the Government as adviser to the Home Office in 1887, he wrote the articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime" which appeared in the "Times" newspaper; whether, shortly after the article appeared, Sir Robert Anderson was promoted to be head of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard, and during the years 1888 and 1889 placed the resources of that Department at the disposal of the "Times" to support the articles he had himself written; was there any record to show whether the Government of the day were a party to this action; whether such conduct had any precedent; whether it was possible under existing conditions to-day; and whether he would cause inquiry to be made into this matter.

Mr. MacVeagh (Nat.) asked a similar question.

Mr. Asquith: In 1887, when the articles on "Parnellism and Crime" appeared in the "Times," Sir Robert Anderson was secretary to the Prison Commissioners, and was also employed by Mr. Munro on secret service work. He was promoted to be head of the Criminal Investigation Department in August, 1888. (Ironical Nationalist cheers.) He never held any post which could be described as "Political Adviser to the Home Office." In 1889, during the course of the Commission, he placed certain documents which he obtained when employed in the secret service at the disposal of the witness Le Caron—(Ironical Nationalist cheers)—for use in the evidence which he gave before the Royal Commission. In doing so he acted without the previous consent or knowledge of the then Home Secretary, and I can say with some confidence that the Home Secretary had no knowledge of his being, or claiming to be, author on part of the "Times" articles. If Sir Robert Anderson wrote the "Times" articles—if he did—or any part of them, his action was contrary to the rules and traditions of the Civil Service. (Cheers.) So far as I know, it was entirely without precedent. I connot conceive that such a thing could happen under existing conditions. After a lapse of more than twenty years I do not think the suggested inquiry would serve any useful purpose, and I am informed that the papers at the Home Office bearing on the Parnell Commission are few and unimportant, and that there are none which could properly be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Redmond: May I ask whether, in view of the extreme gravity of this question, the right hon. gentleman really thinks that the lapse of time is a sufficient reason for refusing an inquiry? It is impossible for me to enlarge now on the gravity of the question; that must be apparent to the House. On the statement of the right hon. gentleman is it not apparent that an officer of the Government in the employment of the Home Office was secretly engaged in supplying confidential documents belonging to the Government to the "Times" in a private prosecution against Mr. Parnell and his colleagues—(Nationalist cheers)—and I would ask him, in view of the natural suspicion which must arise as to the way in which these attacks on Ireland are made, if he does not think it would be wise to institute an inquiry into the whole circumstances of the case? (Ministerial and Nationalist cheers).

Mr. Asquith: I am sure I shall not be suspected of any desire to shield Sir Robert Anderson or any of the parties concerned. The lot which fell to me in this case is sufficiently well known, and I cannot use language sufficiently strong to express my condemnation of the admitted breach of official duty of which Sir Robert Anderson was guilty. The only question is whether at this distance of time any useful purpose would be served by an inquiry. I must confess I do not, at the moment, see how it could. I do not think it is necessary to take steps to do so, but every step which can be taken will be taken to prevent a recurrence of any such gross breach of official confidence. But unless the hon. gentleman can suggest some useful purpose which would now be served by an inquiry I do not myself at this moment purpose to take the responsibility of embarking on it.

Mr. Redmond: Is it not a fact Sir Robert Anderson is at present in receipt of a pension—(Ministerial and Nationalist cheers)—of £400 a year paid under the Police Vote? I wish to ask him also whether Sir Robert Anderson is in receipt of another pension in connection with the Home Office, and, finally, whether the right hon. gentleman will give facilities to us on the next Vote on Account, or on the first opportunity which arises, of discussing this whole matter and pressing the desirability of ending his pension or having a full inquiry? (Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Asquith: I should like notice about any pension. I am not sufficiently informed on the facts. On a Vote on Account I should imagine there would be an opportunity of discussing the whole matter.

Mr. Redmond: There would not be such an opportunity except by the assistance of the Government and arrangement being made. As the right hon. gentleman is aware, discussions on the Vote on Account do not necessarily include all the points on which discussion is desirable. I would ask him whether he would do his best to afford facilities. (Nationalists cheers.)

Mr. Asquith: If it is permissible, certainly. I think it is a very grave matter. (Hear, hear.)

At this stage Mr. Balfour entered the House. He was greeted with wild and prolonged ironical cheers from the Nationalist benches, many of the members yelling out "Pigott," and "Anderson's friend."

Mr. Moore (U.): Pigott was a Nationalist. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Hayden (N.): Anderson was not. (Nationalist cheers.)

SIR ROBERT ANDERSON'S DEFENCE.

Sir Robert Anderson writes to the "Times":—Sir,—Under the unfeigned distress I feel at being censured by the Prime Minister, even in a matter so remote as the "Parnellism and Crime" controversy of nearly a quarter of a century ago, is modified by my belief that if I had had an opportunity of laying my case before Mr. Asquith he might possibly have formed a different judgment. The main ground of his censure is that I violated the rules and tradiions of the Civil Service. And upon this I should have much to say; but without Mr. Asquith's express permission I will not lay before him what I should offer in my defence.

But will you allow me to notice the charges implied in Mr. Redmond's question? For the mistake on which it is based I am in part responsible. When drafting my article for this month's "Blackwood" I told how I once incurred Home office censure through the smart action of a Pressman in the way he reported an historical lecture of mine. And I added, "To the present hour I do not know whether the Home Secretary was then aware of my authorship of the "Times" articles of May, 1887, on 'Parnellism and Crime.'" But the typist who copied my MS. omitted the "May"—an omission I never noticed till last Friday. My only connection with that campaign was my three articles entitled "Behind the Scenes in America." And a reference to those articles will make two things perfectly clear. First, they were based upon newspaper reports of quasi-public convention in America, and upon secret Fenian documents proving that these conventions were engineered by the miscreants who promoted the dynamite outrages in this country. And here I may say that not a single statement of mine was ever refuted or even challenged. And, secondly, the main purpose with which the articles were written was to thwart that dynamite campaign by letting in the light upon to proceedings of those infamous men.

My third article leaves no doubt upon this point. The story of the Jubilee dynamite plot is now public property. That plot was hatched at the Chicago Convention of August, 1886, which, as I said, Mr. Redmond attended as Mr. Parnell's representative. But who can point to any word of mine suggesting that Mr. Redmond had any knowledge of the secret sessions of that convention, or of the secret machinations of the men with whom he was identified on the public platform?

The secret Fenian report of the convention announced the intention to have "a pyrotechnic display in honour of the Queen's Jubilee," or, in other word as events proved, to bring about a dynamite explosion in Westminster Abbey at the great function of June, 1887. And proofs abounded that this exposure in the columns of the "Times" hindered a plot of far more terrible gravity even than that which was detected and thwarted by police action. Surely this was a public service of such magnitude that in view of it and breach of official propriety might be condoned.

The figment that the Fenian pamphlets I quoted were Home Office papers was fully dealt with in 1889. They were lent to me by my informant, who held them as presiding officer of a Fenian lodge, and his failure to produce them on being called upon to do so would have cost him his life. I would here refer to the letter I addressed to you, Sir, on March 20, 1889. It was only on my own terms that I ever consented to deal with informants. And when Sir William Harcourt once took me to task on this very point, I wrote asking him to relieve me of all such duties. His letter in reply is set out on page 18 of my "Sidelights on the Home Rule Movement." That book, moreover, plainly indicated my connection with the "Behind the Scenes" articles and I was definitely told that "Everybody in Fleet-street knew that I was the author of them." Hence it was that I referred to them in "Blackwood" in such a matter-of-course and incidental fashion.

With further reference to Mr. Redmond's question I will only add that, for more than a year before I wrote them, I had ceased to hold the position which he describes as "adviser to the Home Office," and that at no time did the Criminal Investigation Department render any assistance to the "Times" in the Parnell case. I have nothing to conceal in this matter: and if Government will release me from the honourable obligations to reticence respecting the Secret Service work at Whitehall my defence will be full and complete.—I am, your obedient servant,

April 11. ROBERT ANDERSON.

THE EVACUATION OF SOMALILAND.

Letter from Lord Curzon.

LORD CURZON of Kedleston, in the course of a letter to the "Times" on the Evacuation of Somaliland, says:—

"The evacuation, unfortunately, excites little or no attention in the minds of a public attuned to the daily contemplation of vast and revolutionary changes in our governing system and the debate passed almost unnoticed in the majority of newspapers and quite unnoticed in some. We are so busy dismembering the Constitution of our country that we have no time to notice the disruption of a not altogether insignificant corner of the empire. It is this indifference to outside things that means so much to the populations who have fallen under our influence in distant parts of the world, though they appear so trifling at home, that makes one shudder at the thought of the harm that is capable of being done by any Government in different to imperial obligations, and wonder whether a democracy, serious and well-intentioned, but necessarily ignorant and wholly uniformed, is capable of maintaining an empire such as ours. For in the present case the policy is decided upon, the orders for evacuation are issued, the flag is hauled down, and all evidences of British occupation over an interior nearly 70,000 square miles in extend are obliterated before a single member of either House of Parliament, or a single elector in the country, is aware of the fact.

"Ministers have attempted to show that this is merely a prudent and a relatively unimportant withdrawal from a position which on military grounds it was difficult to hold and on financial grounds costly to maintain. The Secretary of State described it as 'not a great political event.'

"So it may be in the eyes of Downing Street, but let us explain the point of view from which it appears to be regarded by the officers and people on the spot.

"It signifies the withdrawal of six British officers with small detachments of troops or police, who at Burao, Odweina, Ber, Hargeisa, and Sheikh have by their presence assisted to maintain local peace, to preserve the tribes from outside raids, and to compose intertribal quarrels. They have been, not the symbol of an enforced military occupation, but the welcome centres of a civilising and pacifying influence. While they have been there no raids have been made upon the tribes under our protection in the western parts of the Protectorate; settlements have grown up, trade has developed, and peace has prevailed.

"All these officers and detachments have now been withdrawn; the settlements will be broken up; the trans-frontier tribes have already swept across the border and commenced raiding on the old ferocious scale.

"Secondly, it means the disbandment of the local troops whom at so much pains we have raised and trained among the tribes themselves. Thirdly, it means a complete abandonment of our solemn pledges of protection given in signed treaties twenty-five years ago to all the leading tribes. How can we protect them when the sole relic of our authority is to be a handful of troops and police confined to two or three places 100 or 150 miles or more distant

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SUEZ CANAL CONCESSIONS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 11, Mr. Douglas Hall asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could say if the Egyptian Government intend to abide by the decision of the National Assembly, and to refuse to extend the Suez Canal concession; whether that decision was arrived at after consultation with Sir Eldon Gorst, the British Agent, and with his consent; and whether as a consequence of this decision, the interest of the British Government in the Suez Canal Company, which was now valued at £25,000,000 would determine with the concession

Mr. McKinnon Wood:—The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second question, the answer is also in the affirmative, as regards abiding by the decision of the Assembly in this instance; but I must refer the hon. member to the reply given on March 17, in which it is made clear that his Majesty's Government did not in any way influence the decision not to extend the concession. The reply to the third question is in the affirmative.

Mr. Douglas Hall asked whether the action of of the Egyptian Government was not due to the pressure of the Egyptian Nationalists, supported by a seditious Press and a certain number of Radical members of Parliament.

Mr. McKinnon Wood:—The action of the Egyptian Government was brought about by a decision of the General Assembly which was practically unanimous. (Hear, hear.)

BENGAL ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state what has been up to date, the charge upon the general revenues of India of the administrative division of Bengal.

Mr. Montagu said: The cost of dividing the Province of Bengal and amalgamating a portion of it with Assam may be roughly taken to consist of: (1) Recurring expenditure involved in the substitution of a Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam for a Chief Commissioner in Assam, the appointment of a Board of Revenue and of additional secretaries and departmental and divisional officers, the increase of pay of certain officers whose duties were increased, and increase in the Accounts establishment of the new Province. This expenditure, after allowing for certain consequential reductions in Bengal, amounts to about £45,000 a year; (2) Non-recurring expenditure on buildings and alterations to buildings at Dacca, Chittagong, and Shillong. These buildings are not yet complete, but the cost is estimated at £407,000.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILS BENGAL AND EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether orders have yet been given for the creation of an Executive Councils for Bengal whether it is intended that a similar council shall be created for the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; and, if not, in what way is it proposed to redeem Lord Curzon's pledge that partition should not in any way deprive the new province of the status and degree of efficiency which it would have enjoyed if it had remained united to Western Bengal.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has now under his consideration proposals for the creation of an Executive Council for Bengal. The question of a similar council for Eastern Bengal and Assam is not at present in immediate view. The undertaking given by Lord Curzon referred specifically to institutions then existing, at a time when the formation of an Executive Council in either Province was not contemplated.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

Sir John Rolleston asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will consider the advisability of recommending the Indian Government to impose countervailing or excise duties on all manufactures exported from this country with which the products of India compete, the same as on cotton goods.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State sees no reason to make the recommendation suggested to the Government of India.

OFFENSIVE REPLIES TO COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the reply of Mr. T. O. Hodges, principal of Kumbakonam (Government) College, to a communication addressed to him by the Madura's Teachers' Association recommending them to mind their own business and other expressions of an offensive character; and if so, whether, having regard to the effect of such a reply on the students, representations will be made to the proper authorities to deal with the matter.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information on the subject. If the officer in question has been guilty of foolish or improper conduct the Government of Madras will no doubt take suitable notice of the fact.

EMIGRATION OF INDENTURED INDIANS TO NATAL.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What number of indentured Indians have been shipped from India to Natal during the past four weeks; and whether the number has been unusually large since the introduction into the India Council of a measure whereby the Government of India may, when they deem necessary, discontinue such emigration.

Mr. Montagu: No indentured Indians have embarked for Natal during the past four weeks.

Mr Rees asked: Whether the Secretary of State has information to the effect that an unusually large number of natives of India have voluntarily entered into indentures to work in Natal, since it has been announced that the Government of India will take power to prohibit indentured immigration to that Colony; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State will consider the propriety of advising the Government of India to take into consideration the [illegible] hes of the labouring classes, as practically [illegible] ressed by these voluntary movements of [illegible] opulation in legislating in this behalf and in [illegible] r rules for the exercise of the powers con[illegible] by legislation designed to restrict such [illegible] ary movements.

[illegible] Montagu: As regards the first part of my [illegible] ends question, I would refer him to the an[illegible] I have given to the hon. member for East [illegible] regards the second part, the Government [illegible] no doubt carefully consider all relevant [illegible] before exercising in the case of any [illegible] power of suspending indentured

[illegible] DUTIES ON CIGARETTES.

[illegible] rsday, April 14, Mr. F. E. Smith asked [illegible] Secretary of State for India: What are [illegible] tive values of exports of cigarettes from the [illegible] Kingdom to India for the months of March [illegible] 909, and 1910; and whether he is prepared [illegible] rise the Indian Legislative Council to reduce [illegible] recently increased duties on the imports of [illegible] igarettes into India which have materially raised the price to the British soldier, the principal consumer of imported cigarettes.

Mr. Montagu: The values are—March 1908, £19,730 March 1909 £27,128 March 1910, £15,064. With regard to the second part of the question, according to the information before the Secretary of State the bulk of the trade in imported cigarettes is for the supply of the general population of India which is now a large consumer of cheap tobacco in this form. The magnitude of the trade is against the supposition that it is chiefly for the British soldier. The Secretary of State is not proposed to interfere, though he has directed the Government of India to watch the effect of the duties.

PRICES OF LAND IN THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the average prices obtained for land sold in the Punjab irrigation colonies; and whether as much as £3,000 an acre was realised quite recently for market sites sold at Jaranwala.

Mr. Montagu: The selling value of ordinary agricultural land in the irrigation colonies varies, according to situation and quality, from about £7 to £15 the acre. Land so sold would be subject to land revenue assessment and water rates. Land suitable for building or for market sites fetches higher prices, but the price of £3,000 per acre, reported to have been paid for sites in the new town of Jaranwala in the Chenab Colony is, of course, exceptional.

ELEMENTARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Sir Philip Magnus asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State is willing to appoint a Committee or Royal Commission to inquire into the system of elementary and higher education in India, with a view to ascertaining the extent to which it is at present adapted to the needs and social conditions of the native population.

Mr. Montagu: The demand and necessity for an improved system of education in India call for comprehensive and urgent recognition. The Secretary of State is unable at present to give an undertaking as to the appointment of a committee or commission, but he recognises the probable advantages of proceedings by such means. Perhaps the hon. member will repeat his question when the Secretary of State has had an opportunity of considering further this important matter from practical points of view.

MR. ARABINDO GHOSE.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India if a warrant has been issued against Mr. Arabindo Ghose for an article which appeared in the "Kharmayogin" on December 25th; whether warrants have been issued against the publishers of the paper as well; if so, under what law these warrants have been issued; and whether a copy of the paper containing the offending article can be placed in the Library for the information of members.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of my hon. friend's question is in the affirmative. The Secretary of State is not aware of the issue of any other warrants in this matter, and he is informed that the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Ghose has been issued under Section 124A, Indian Penal Code. I may add that considerable delay occurs just now in obtaining information, and I must ask my hon. friend to exercise some patience in the matter while the fullest information is being procured. At the present time he would rather not commit himself to the undertaking that my hon. friend asks for in the last part of his question.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State will consider the propriety of placing in the Library copies of the last will and testament of still surviving Arabindo Ghose, for whose arrest a warrant is said to have been issued in India, and copies of some of the numerous issues of the newspaper for which he is responsible containing articles hostiles to British rule and British officials in India and encouraging sedition.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State cannot accede to my hon. friend's request. He must not, however, be taken to accept his description of writings the character of which is a subject for trial.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

Pension of Indian Police Officers.—Sir Seymour King.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any decision has yet been arrived at in regard to the recommendation of the Police Commission that officers be admitted to full pension after twenty-five years' service; and whether he is in a position to make any statement on the subject as the result of the consultation with the Government of India which was proceeding last October.

The Committee on Oriental Studies.—Mr. Lloyd.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is able to give any information as to the number of meetings held or progress made by the committee appointed to discuss the findings of the Treasury Committee on Oriental Studies; whether these deliberations are likely to be concluded this month; whether the Government propose to set aside any sums of money to help in executing the recommendations of the Treasury Committee; and whether it is still possible that after the deliberations of this committee a further delay may be caused by waiting for the conclusions of a third committee.

Indian Public Works Department.—Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: whether the Indian Office has yet received a report from the Government of India regarding the proposed reorganisation of the provincial service of the Indian Public Works Department; and whether, as this report is over due, and pecuniary loss is being caused to the officers concerned by the delay of over two years which has already occurred, the Secretary of State will communicate with the Government of India with a view to the speedy submission of its recommendations.

Public Conferences in Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Mr. Keir Hardie.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the prohibition of public conferences by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam under the Seditious Meetings Act of 1907; and whether there is such on aggravation of public feeling in that province as to render it necessary to prohibit public conferences which had been allowed without objection in previous years.

EASTERN BANK.

Prospects of Business.

The statutory meeting of the members of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., was held on April 13, at the registered office of the company, 9, Fenchurch-avenue E.C., Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. Joseph Ware) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—I have to state that, in conformity with the Companies Act, the list of shareholders is on the table. It falls to me to move that our first report, which has been circulated be adopted. I do not know that I can add much to it, except just to say, in the first place, that I feel very highly honoured by being trusted to be in the position of Chairman of this bank, and I can only assure you that so far as I am concerned—and I believe in that I can speak for my colleagues as well as for myself—our very best services will be placed at the disposal of the institution in which we are all interested, and which, I think I may venture to say, has begun with every hope and prospect of success. This meeting will naturally not expect that much should have been done in the way which you can really be told; this is a formal meeting and is held in conformity with the requirements of the statute. As a matter of fact, we have appointed a manager for London, Mr. F. H. Sutton, who is present, and also one for Bombay. Mr. Anderson will be the manager in Bombay. He comes from Hong Kong now, but was formerly in Bombay. He knows Bombay and its requirements well, and we believe we have made a most satisfactory appointment. The Bombay office was actually opened for business in the beginning of March; it is situated in Gresham-buildings, Esplanade road. We are going on recruiting our staff. Most of such offices as we require at the moment have either been appointed or will very shortly be appointed. Offices have been taken at No. 4, Crosby-square; they are being fitted up under proper contracts, and we hope and believe they will be ready in a few weeks, probably long before we have to call our shareholders together again.

A CALL TO BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.

As I have indicated, the prospects of doing satisfactory business are good, and, in fact, we have but last week resolved that it will be necessary to call for further funds. We propose to call £2 per share, which as you all know as well as I do, will amount to a sum of £200,000, and this call will be made immediately. You may expect in the course of the next few days to receive the notices. They must, of course, be simultaneously sent out both here and in Bombay, and therefore we must wait the necessary amount of time until our mail gets out to Bombay before the notices are sent out here. I think I have nothing to add except that a Stock Exchange quotation has been granted, and, in short, in other words, we have taken all the preliminary steps which you would expect us to take, and I hope we shall have more information to give you when next we meet. As I have told you, this is only a formal meeting called to comply with the law. All I have now to say is that before I put the motion to the meeting for the adoption of the report, if there is anyone here who desires to ask any special question, either I or my colleagues will endeavour to give any reasonable information which can be asked for on such an occasion as this. I formally move the adoption of the statutory report.

Mr. J. Leigh Wood, C. M. G., seconded the resolution.

Mr. Newell: I ask if many shares have been allotted in India?

The Secretary: About 40,000.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: That is all the business before the meeting.

Mr. Salinger moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Gros and carried.

The Chairman made a brief acknowledgment, and the proceedings terminated.

An engagement is announced between Julian North, Indian Government Telegraph, third son of the late W. G. North, late of South Thoresby, Lincolnshire, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Herbert Grantham, rector of Halton, Bucks, and of Mrs. Grahtham of Bexhill. The wedding will take place early in June.

THE REPAIR OF THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

M. Isvolsky's Task.

To realise the importance and magnitude of the task imposed upon the Russian Foreign Minister in his diplomatic encounter with Austria, it is necessary to go back to the sources of European policy with regard to the Near East as it obtains to-day. These are to be found in the events of the years 1839 and 1840, when, on Mehemet Ali threatening Constantinople, the weakness of Ottoman power stood revealed and the independence of the Ottoman Empire became recognised by the Great Powers as an essential element in the balance of power in Europe. For the purpose of providing for the defence of the Sultan's throne and for placing the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, as well as the Turkish capital, in security against all aggression, four of the Powers thereupon combined, and the principles underlying the objects they had in view became accordingly embodied in the public law of Europe, and in such law have since remained.

The political concert thus initiated was maintained in its integrity until the independent action of Russia that led up to the Crimean War, and during the course of that struggle the Powers met in conference at Vienna, with a view to devising safeguards against Russian preponderance in the future, and with the object of connecting the existence of the Ottoman Empire even more completely with the European equilibrium. The fundamental idea which presided over the deliberations, and which continue to define European policy in regard to the Near East, were then carefully stated. And it was recognised by Russia herself at these proceedings that the balance of power in Europe embrace the Eastern question, and that the duties of European statesmen were to consolidate the position in the Near East in a manner to put an end to the rivalries of the Great Powers. And the international jurisdiction was found to have lost none of its authority when, twenty-three years later, on the termination of the Russo-Turkish war, Great Britain took the lead in objecting to the independent action of Russia in altering the map of South-Eastern Europe in the terms of the Treaty of San Stefano. In that case the British Government in Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 1st of April 1878 took the stand justified by precedent, that any treaty concluded by Russia and the Porte affecting the Treaties of 1856 and 1871, must be a European treaty, and would not be valid without the assent of the Powers, and in so far as the arrangements were calculated to modify European treaties, and to affect general and British interests, Her Majesty's Government were unable to recognize in them any validity unless they were made the subject of a European agreement.

This is European policy in regard to the Near East, as established by the Conferences that culminated in the Treaty of Paris, and as affirmed by those that gave rise to the Treaty of Berlin, and it is to the honour and credit of Great Britain that her statesmen took a predominant part in the international councils enunciating it, and more especially constituted, by their courage and firmness, to lay the foundations of the periods of peace which followed. In each case the preponderance of Russia was the danger to be met, and so effectual were the results of these compacts that they restored the European equilibrium upon such conditions of permanency that it was not disturbed in the one case for more than two decades, and in the other for nearly three.

It is curious to note that the latest infraction of the European Concert to well preserved has come not from Russia, but from that Power which sought a special position at the Vienna Conference upon the grounds that it was "always faithful to its engagements and to the principles which it laid down." The political equilibrium is now, in fact, disturbed by Austria, and the disturbance has come through the independent action of that State in altering, without the consent of the Powers, the political status of the two Turkish provinces, Bosnia and Herzegovina, a status given to them at the Berlin Congress. But though the violation of public law is, in this case, no less a subject for public vindication than it was on the occasions of its infraction by Russia, a different sequence of events is ensuing. Closely following upon the action of the Dual Empire and true no doubt to the traditions of the Foreign Office, Sir Edward Grey, in his speech at Woolar, on October 7, 1908, refused to recognize the right of any Power or State to alter an international treaty without the assent of the other parties to it, and these principles were affirmed by the Prime Minister five days later in the House of Commons, and accordingly a statement was issued from the Foreign Office on October 16, 1908, to the effect that the exchange of views which had taken place between M. Isvolsky and the Foreign Secretary, had resulted in a complete agreement as to what should be done to deal with the situation which had arisen in the Near East, and that it was agreed that a Conference would be necessary. But Austria declined to accept a Conference unless she arrived at a direct understanding with Turkey first, and at that point the policy of His Majesty's present advisers began to diverge from the policy of the Aberdeen and Beaconsfield Ministries.

Lord John Russell and the Earl of Beaconsfield had both maintained the inability, in the face of European jurisdiction, of any of the Powers to effect separate engagements altering the status quo in the Balkan Peninsula, and, asserting the authority of the public law of Europe, had, in words which subsequent events showed were not empty in their meaning, made a stand for "sound principles." But the present Government have not maintained these high traditions in dealing with the Bosnian difficulty and have thereby admitted the right of separate Governments to modify the political status of the Balkan area, provided the consent is obtained of those peoples whose interests are more immediately affected. For what could be nearer to an abandonment of the principle of the European Concert than the words in which Mr. Asquith sounded the retreat of the Cabinet from the position taken up by the Foreign Office in committing itself to a Conference? He said at the Guildhall on November 9, 1908, that the British Government had no prejudice against, and no preference for any particular method by which a settlement may be reached. . . . They had recognized from the first that it was for Turkey to consider for herself any proposals that might be made to her, and if Austria or Bulgaria were to arrive at a direct understanding with Turkey which would be acceptable to her, the way would be smoothed over to a general settlement. The consequence of the Prime Minister's utterence was that, the Foreign Office left as it were diplomatically "ne l'air," Sir Edward Grey could only say, as he did at Scarborough, on November 19, 1908, that he trusted the Conference would dispose of the difficulties, but "you cannot force a Conference and yet have a satisfactory result."

In view of the platonic attitude thus so unexpectedly assumed by this country in regard to the Near East, the difficulties of the part Russia has been called upon to play have been immeasurably increased. Prince Gortchakow in 1855 foretold the time when his country might serve as a means of the defence of Turkey against those who would menace her elsewhere, and the time seems now to have come when, instead of Austria seeking guarantees against the dangers of Turkey from the side of Russia, Russia is driven to guarantees against the dangers of Turkey from the side of Austria. Once again it is necessary to rebuild the Balkan Peninsula into the equilibrium of Europe if peace is to be maintained, and this is the task which M. Isvolsky, a European Conference failing, has set himself to fulfil. What is his measure of success is as yet unknown, but, if he has succeeded in restoring the foundations of diplomatic contact between his country and Austria, he has at least gone some way towards drawing her from that political detachment in her relations with Turkey which the public weal forbids, and in leading her back once more into the Councils of Europe. Should, misgivings, however, arise with regard to the value of M. Isvolsky's achievement in this direction, made under such discouraging conditions, it will be less with regard to the work itself than the permanency of it. But it is satisfactory to know that his efforts are not confined to the re-establishment of the European Concert. For, as an additional safeguard of Ottoman integrity, he is bringing about a consolidation of Balkan interests in order that powers of resistance against aggression may be cultivated in the peninsula itself, and in this endeavour the current interchange of royal and diplomatic courtesies shows he is in great measure calculated to succeed.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

Mr. John Lane is about to publish a volume on "Indian Birds: Being a Key to the Common Birds of the Plains of India," by Mr. Douglas Dewar.

THE PASSING OF THE CURSE.

A correspondent to the "Globe" writes:—The curse has become almost an item of folklore in this country. Swearing still remains an institution with the vulgar, but the curse of our forefathers is out of date. It had much virtue, however, if delivered with a good object, on sufficient grounds. A story in a Blue-book published last year shows its value among people who keep the old faith. The treasure of a Burmese temple was stolen. The pongees did not trouble the police—they just called a Synod which pronounced anathema on the robbers with all the accumulated force of the assembly. In twenty-four hours the money was returned. In Europe fear of such action must once have checked the evil-minded whom laws could not reach; if it failed at the moment they knew vengeance would overtake them—a consoling thought for the wronged. The poet assures us that an orphan's curse would drag to hell a spirit from on high; this was a protection for such unfortunates inadequately replaced by the nomination of a Public Trustee. That gentleman has stated officially that "in some of the small estates under my control, and even some of the larger, my appointment has brought to light defalcation and breach of trust, cases of privation, ill-health, and suffering" for which the legal guardians of the orphans are responsible. If the curse had still been as efficient as is alleged, we should have known that they were punished anyhow.

The curse was a political instument of value beyond price—is now, we may hope, among unsophisticated nations like the Abyssinian. For it seems that King Menelik relied upon a curse to hold the realm in awe after his death—if he was mistaken the consequences will be serious even for Europe. The dying monarch's will names his successor, Jassu, a boy, and puts him under the guardianship of Ras Tasamma. But it is likely that more than one of the great chiefs will revolt. Therefore the will proceeds:—"If anyone should be so bold as to declare I will not serve Jassu, may the land abjure him and may a black dog be born to him for a son! Know, all you whom I have raised to dignity, know you, great and small, that I curse everyone who shall disobey me, and who, after my death, shall not follow Jassu," But the guardian himself may betray his trust, so, to make all sure, the old king condemns Ras Tasamma also to beget a black dog if he does not act properly. But now simple and dignified is this provision for the stability of the new reign—how cumbrous and expensive would be the arrangements among ourselves, for example, in like circumstances! If only it works, that is, if the persons concerned believe that a domestic incident of the most alarming nature will avenge disobedience.

That remains to be seen. No doubt there were always impious individuals who disregarded the most awful curse. The mummy of Pharaoh was guarded by every threat of vengeance which piety and ingenuity could conceive; yet we scarcely find a tomb unplundered. Despairing at length, the authorities collected all the royal bodies they could find, and huddled them together in one pit which seemed to be comparatively safe, as everybody has heard. It is to be remarked, however, that we do not know what happened to those sacrilegious tomb-breakers. They may have suffered every torture promised them in this world and the next—so the curse was fulfilled after all. Upon the other hand, King Khammurabi put his famous laws under the protection of the gods four thousand years ago, blessing the man who should preserve the stone on which they are engraved, and vigorously cursing him who should destroy it. The benison has been fulfilled, for Mr. De Morgan, the discoverer, in 1901, will be gratefully remembered till the world relapses into barbarism. And for all we know it was the malison which saved this most precious Stela in condition to be read.

Unbelievers naturally assume that an idea which they know to be absurd could not really have been credited at any time by reasoning people. But so long as it was recognised that certain miscreants called witches—not necessarily to be distinguished from the virtuous by their looks—had power to do awful mischief by word of mouth, it was not absurd but quite reasonable to dread a stranger's curse. It is pleasanter to dwell on the good influence of the curse, if only because that is less obvious, but the bad was infinitely more usual, no doubt. In fact, it must have been a constant terror. When Sir Charles Newton excavated the temple of Pluto at Cnidos he found hundreds of lead tablets devoting people to the infernal deities—often for trivial offences. Drollest, perhaps, was that written by a lady who consigned a friend to hades because she had not returned a chemise borrowed. But one need not go to Greece for examples. On Gatherley Moor, Yorkshire, some years ago two leaden plates were discovered under a heap of stones. The inscriptions they bore were surrounded by cabalistic figures. One ran: "I doe make this that James Philipp John Philipp his son Christopher and Tomas his sons shall flow Richmondshire and nothing prospere with any of them in Richmondshire." The others "I doe make this that the father James Philipp John Arthur and all issue of there shall come presently to utter beggary and nothing joy or prosper with them in Richmondshire." Research showed that James dispossessed the elder branch of the family in Elizabeth's time; also that his line became extinct, or vanished, in the second generation.

Messrs. John Long, Ltd., are bringing out an attractive novelty in connection with the forthcoming Grand Opera Season at Covent Garden which opens on the 23rd April. This will take the form of a book entitled, "Stories of the Operas and the Singers." It will contain a synopsis of each of the Operas to be produced, and biographical sketches with portraits of all the famous artists engaged both before and behind the curtain. The letterpress is by Mr. H. Saxe Wyndham, Secretary to the Guildhall School of Music, whose exhaustive "Annals of Covent Garden Theatre," published three years ago, received a warm welcome in the musical world. The portraits are reproduced from photographs taken at special sittings by the Dover Street Studies, Ltd., and the cover and title page have been specially designed in classical style by Mr. George P. Denham. But, apart from the interest that will attach to the artistic manner in which the book is produced it will undoubtedly form a valuable work for reference to all music-lovers.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

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Good Cakes

—the kind that are best for the children—are those baked at home and raised with "Paisley Flour." Best because they are light, wholesome and digestible, and because mothers can see that all the ingredients are clean and sound.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

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the sure raising powder, is used one part mixed with 8 parts of flour.

Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins, with recipes, everywhere.

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Pour any hot liquid into a Thermos Flask—and though you stand the flask in an ice-house for 24 hours, your liquid will still be steaming hot.

No heat, no chemicals, no spirits required—nothing to wear out. The value of such a flask is obvious.

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Wholesale only A. E. GUTMANN & CO 8, Long Lane, London, England.

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And must always be

The favourite half-peg.

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Agents—

C. H. B. Forbes & Co., Bombay,

Rs. 36/—per dozen.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, April 28.

The Bombay Mails of 16th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 81 2-16 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·24+6-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent... ... ... 98 1/2 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·30 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot. ... ... 24 15/16+1-16
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 24 15/16+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-14 1/2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th Mar. 1910.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ... £ 500,000
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 95 1/2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... 3 7-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 1/2—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 1-4—1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ... 3 3-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 3 7/8 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£25,100,000	Inc. £	400,000
Public Deposits	...£ 8,400,000	Dec. £	900,000
Other Deposits	...£43,500,000	Inc. £	2,200,000
Government Securities	£13,800,000	Dec. £	1,000,000
Other Securities	...£29,500,000	Inc. £	1,700,000
Notes and Gold	...£26,400,000	Inc. £	800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, April 28.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 8,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ..... "
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... . "
Do. day's Imports ... ... "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Fair demand.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Quiet.
Mid Americans ... ... 7·92—5
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 14 7-8 unchgd

	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7·59 —8	7·56 —7	7·52 —7
Mid Uplands	J.-A. 7·47 —7	A.-S 7·21 —6	S.-O. 6·65 —4
G. O. C.	O.-N. 6·63 —4	N.-D. 6·20 —4	D.-J. 6·58 —4

Sales increased yesterday by 2,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 28.

COTTON :—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 8,000
Do. Last year 19,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. Exports to Continent 5,000
Futures at New York..... } Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later partially on covering.
May 14·50 —15
Do at New York..... }
July 14·44 — 21
Spot Cotton at New York... ... 14·85—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality) ... 8 3-8 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ...4·87 7-8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ... ...54 1/4+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 14 5-9—1-8
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ... ... May 14·41— 3
Do. at New Orleans ... ... July 14·54— 2

LINSEED.

LONDON, April 28.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 1-2
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—Apl.-May.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.
C. I. F. 36 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs
C. I. F. 33
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 44 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 44
Do. Months—Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 40
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers,etc.—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 63 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags. 17-9
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber... ... ... 11-7 Nominal.

ARRIVALS.

"Crostafels," "Skerryvore," "Bertholey" and "Moravia."

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

In Liverpool—	21st Apl.	28th Apl.	Difference.
Spot	7·89	7·92	+ 3
Apr.-May.	7·61	7·59	— 2
Oct.-Nov.	6·57	6·58	+ 11
In New York—			
Spot	15·25	14·85	— 40
May Futures	14·84	14·50	— 34
July Futures	14·59	14·44	— 15
In New Orleans—			
Spot	14 5-8	14 5-8	same.
May Futures	14·39	14·41	— 18
July Futures	14·66	14·54	— 12
Egyptian	15 1-8	14 7-8	— 1-4

YARN.

There was a rise of 3 to 11 points in cotton this week, but our Yarn market remained dull in absence of any upcountry demand.

Manchester quotations :—
2-30 Bleached 13d.
2-40 Bleached 13 5/8
2-40 Grey 12 3-4
2-60 grey 16 3 4
2-60 Bleached 7 5-8
2-80 grey 24 1-2
2-100 grey 29
Local quotations :—

2-100 Grey ...	...	at	1 12 6
2-100 Bleached	...	"	1 13 3
2-80 Grey ...	...	"	1 6 9
2-60 Bleached	...	"	1 8 0
2-30 Grey ...	...	"	0 11 6
2-30 Bleached	...	"	0 13 3
2-40 Grey ...	...	"	0 12 3
2-40 Bleached	...	"	0 13 0

MERCERISED YARNS.

This week Egyptian cotton has declined by 1-4. This is the proper season yet no improvement s reported. In some places up-country plague is raging and hampers demand. In others marriages are going on but business is quiet.

Manchester quotes 30d. for grey 2-80.
" " 31d. for Bleached 2-80
" " 31d. for grey 2-84
" " 32d. for Bleached 2-84

Local prices are as under :—

			Per lb.
2-80	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 10 9
2-80	Bleached ...	"	1 12 0
2-84	Grey ...	"	1 12 0
2-84	Bleached ...	"	1 13 0
2-60	Grey ...	"	1 5 3
2-60	Bleached ...	"	1 5 0

GREY GOODS.

During the week market remained quiet but steady, and although prices on the other side were ruling higher, little business has been done. Up-country demand seemed rather poor and deliveries have been lessened.

GREY DHOOTIES.

Thicker qualities of 41" and 45" width were in demand and dealers have done some forward business at a little higher rates than before but they can hardly have made a profit. We learn of business being done for near shipments.

GREY SHIRTINGS.

Some business has been done amongst the dealers for ready goods, but forward business is absolutely impracticable.

MERCERISED DHOOTIES.

Dealers expected many marriages amongst the natives during these months, but contrary to their expectations the market has declined considerably owing to heavy continued arrivals every week.

E. P. DRILLS.

Prices are well maintained and a small business has been reported for June-July.

We quote:—

Ballis (Original Fari)		Rs. 5	7 6
Do. (imitation Fari)		No goods.	
Do. G.Shirtings (Sindurio)		" 5	11 0
Do. 100,000		" 6	3 0
Do. 4025		" 5	0 0
Do. 7900		" 5	12 0
Do. Drills Mosque		" 7	7 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18		" 3	10 0
Do. do. No. 636		" 3	0 3
Do. do. No. 133		" 2	12 6
Do. Mulls No. 625		No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads		" 5	9 6
Do. No. 1566		No goods.	
Forbes No. 651		" 5	3 0
Lyon, Shanker		" 5	9 6
Do. No. 1575		" 7	2 0
Do. Bhut Chap		" 6	8 0
Deuhursts			
Do. B B		" 7	6 0
Do. B B B		" 8	12 0
Do. B B B B		" 8	14 0
Do. B B B B B		" 8	8 0
Do. P S		No goods.	
Bombay C No. 1500		" 5	9 0
Grahams No. 2730		" 5	6 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.		" 5	6 0
Flemings No. 463		" 5	0 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.	
G. P. Drills, American		" 10	10 0

WHITE GOODS.

Demand seems better and as Manchester Prices are well maintained dealers are selling their stocks at a little higher prices.

Enquiries from Amritsar, Delhi and Cawnpore were good and demand from Ajmere, Jodhpur and Marwar side moderate during the week. Generally a good business is reported and deliveries were satisfactorily.

There is scarcity of cheaper qualities of Nainsooks at Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 1-8-0. Amongst other sorts the demand is better and prices have advanced a little. Forward business on account of the higher rates ruling in Manchester is absolutely dull.

Enquiries for cheaper qualities of white shirtings are coming from upcountry and we learn of some business having been done by firms at a little better prices than quoted by Manchester last week.

MULLS.

In Mulls of 60" width demand seemed fair but fresh business was absolutely impracticable on account of the higher rates asked by the makers.

WHITE DHOOTIES.

Enquiries for some known qualities were sent to Manchester and a small business was reported at 3 to 4 pence higher than the last purchase.

LIEPMANNS 1500s.

Prices are well maintained and we learn that makers have done a fair amount of business this week at their last quotations 12 3 1-2.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2	1 9
Do. do. ...	A I	" 2	0 0
Do. do. ...	199/399	" 2	11 6
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	" 3	10 0
Do. do. ...	9999	" 4	5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	" 1	13 0
Do. do. ...	21021	" 1	14 6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	" 2	1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	" 2	2 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	" 2	4 0
Do. do. ...	7/27	" 2	5 0
Do. do. ...	88/98	" 2	8 0
Do. do. ...	39620	" 2	14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	" 1	3 6
Do. do. ...	Sun	" 1	8 0
Do. do. ...	1170	" 1	8 6
Do. do. ...	1270	" 1	9 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	" 2	14 0
Do. do. ...	6/600	" 3	12 0
Do. do. ...	6000	" 4	7 6
Do. do. ...	88	" 3	8 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	" 1	12 6
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	" 2	0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	" 1	15 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	" 2	8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	" 1	15 9
Graves do ...	8000	" 3	0 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	" 1	9 9
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	" 2	1 3
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Car.	" 2	0 0
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	" 2	8 0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	" 10	0 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	" 12	6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	" 13	6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	" 16	8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	" 20	8 0
Do. do. ...	A O	"	.....
Do. do. ...	H M	"	.....
Do. do. ...	G G X	"	.....
Do. do. ...	O	"	.....
Do. do. ...	A I	"	.....
Holland ...	40000	" 11	0 0
Lyon	C4000	" 13	10 0

BOMBAY, April 29.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 4 1-32d. for T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. for demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—			
T. T. Ready ...	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail ...	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward ...	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.May
Bank's Buying—			
Private D. D. Ready		...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits 3 m/s "		...	1s. 4 9-32d.
" " Forward		...	1s. 4 1-4d. June
" 6 m/s Ready		...	1s. 4 13/32d
France 3 m/s "		...	171
Marks 3 m/s "		...	139
60 d/s. Hongkong		...	132 3/4
" Shanghai		...	178 1-4
" Japan		...	149

The market is quiet.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced 1-16 both for ready and forward and New York was also 1-8 up.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-6-0. London market had advanced but private advices from home having reported the tone of the market "Dull" our market remained easier, and sellers being continued, futures declined at the close to Rs.72-5-0. The demand for ready was a little less and about 75 to 100 packages changed hands.

The Gold market remained quiet but steady. The demand seems poor and as heavy arrivals are coming forward by every mail stocks have been increased. Up-country and local demand was fair, prices fluctuate by quarter of an anna and there is no material change to report. Sovereigns are in the bazaar and as demand abundant in the bazaar and as demand is decreasing there is no probability of prices being higher.

We quote :—

GOLD.

97 touch Fakirsotl ...	...	Rs.	23 8 0
97 touch ...	...	"	27 7 6
National Bank ...	...	"	24 1 6
Chartered Bank ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns Shield ...	...	"	15 4 6
Do. Dragon ...	...	"	15 0 0
Australian ...	...	"	24 1 0

SILVER.

			Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny ...	...	...	72 4 0
17 Penny ready ...	...	...	72 3 0
Local per tola ...	...	...	0 11 0
First Settlement ...	...	...	72 4 0
Second ...	...	...	72 3 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed :—London prices were 6d. down. Enquiries were nominal and a little business has been done. Prices declined by an anna. Tone—Quiet.

Rapeseed :—London prices were 1-8 down. There being a little more demand prices advanced by an anna. Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Gingellyseed, Poppyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts and Mowraseed :—Moderate business has been done and prices remained unchanged. Tone —Quiet but steady.

Wheat :—Home prices declined by 1-4. Prices remained easier in absence of any business. Tone —Dull.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 14
Linseed, Small ...	... " 10 12
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 8
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 3
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 5
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 12
Castorseed ...	... " 35 to 39
Mowraseed... ...	... " 6 12
Maize	... " 22
Groundnuts ...	... " 42 to 45
Mustardseed ...	... " 85 to 92
Gingellyseed ...	... " 41 to 50
Khandesh Howri ...	} " 48 to 49
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5 ...	} " 44 to 48
Do. do do 85/15 ...	
Do. do, do, 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} " 42 to 44
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} " 43 to 44
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} " 44 to 45
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} " 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat ...	
Do. Black Kutni ...	} " 42 to 43
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... " 35 to 37
Hard Red... ...	... " 32 to 33
Cottonseed ...	... " 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 28th April :—

Wheat ...	...	...	27,064 cwts
Linseed ...	...	...	17,425 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	24,070 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	2,442 "
Poppyseed...	...	...	9,203 "
Groundnuts ...	...	...	1,773 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	16,505 "
Rice ...	...	...	101,039 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	4,718 "
Cottonseed...	...	...	23,576 "
Mowraseed...	...	...	... "
Gram ...	...	...	2,190 "
Joowar ...	...	...	8,542 "
Maize ...	...	...	... "

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 28th Apl. 1910.	Since. 1st Jan 1910	Since.. 1st Jan 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	139580	1049948	1383841
Linseed	166103	1383024	816330
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	190100	1165195	523660
Gingellyseed	22970	1752872	683164
Poppyseed	75079	165301	156047
Groundnuts	12668	557163	187766
Castorseed	90486	536752	508528
Rice	320527	2442971	3383248
Myrabollams	30124	835261	532475
Cotton seed	173503	4823348	1805823
Mowraseed	9	40224	29816
Gram	18883	275769	264485
Joowar	14237	206789	219230
Maize	1416	73509	2209

LOCAL YARN.

Hongkong fortnightly sales were reported of 1,000 bales, unsold stock 12,000 bales, and stocks with the Chinese 25,000 bales. The rate of exchange was 134 1-2. The tone of the market is reported dull with a downward tendency. Chinese merchants are pressing sales to reduce their stocks. The Market is dull and dropping having no buyers, which has made the local or native yarn merchants nervous. They are now anxious to sell off their holdings which they had bought at very high rates.

SHARES,

The market is little active during this week; though prices have not improved with a few exceptions. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,472 1-2 ; Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 67 ; Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 52 1-2 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 9 1-2 ; Bank of Burma's are quiet at Rs. 117. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown are weak at Rs. 295 C.D. ; Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 108 ; Bamankua's hvee changed hands at Rs. 8 ; Bombay Burma's jumped up during the week to Rs. 590 and have again closed at Rs. 560 ; The Bombay E. S. and T. Co's, Ld. Ordinary shares have kept unchanged at Rs. 95 to Rs. 94 and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 160; Pombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 1,015; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 297 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 290; Central India Mining Co. shares have declined to Rs. 275; Kemp's are steady at Rs. 178; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 790; Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 555. Press shares are steady and unchanged : Mofussil's at Rs. 777 1-2; New Berar's at Rs. 540; Indian Cotton at Rs. 127 1-2 to Rs. 130. Mill Companies, Bombay United have declined to Rs. 300 ; Central India's after touching Rs. 1,725, are quiet at Rs. 1,700 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have kept at and about Rs. 1,110 ; Crescent's are steady at Rs. 86 1-4 ; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 387 1-2 ; Kohinoor's have ruled and about Rs. 680 ; Maneekji Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 2,800 for May; New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 182 1-2 ; Standard's are at Rs. 1,125 ; Swan Mill Shares are steady at Rs. 245 X. D. ; Vishnoo Cotton ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 525 and Western India's have improved to Rs. 360. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are steady at Rs. 455, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 590, Ahmedabad Dholka's are quiet at Rs. 116, Amritsar Patti's are unchanged at Rs. 120. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 4 to 3 points down, New York 20 down and New York futures were also 15 and 21 down.

Our market at Colaba was steady and there was a good demand from mills and exporters and prices advanced by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Liverpool opener received in the evening reported rates to be 5 points more, hence there was a good demand for futures and the market remained firm.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 295 1-2 but demand being more the rates advanced to Rs. 297 1-2 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
1000	Japan T Co ...Broach	...	320-325
200	D Karanee & Co ... do	...	333
300	Jam Mills ... do	...	325
300	W Wolf & Sons ... do	...	325
200	do ...Bengal	...	265-268
200	Glazebrook ...Khandesh	...	274
100	Morarji ...Comptah	...	320
100	do ...Warden	...	269
100	Jiwraj Mills ...Bagalkot	...	306
100	Elphinstone Mills... do	...	305
100	do ...Broach	...	325
200	Jamshed Mills ...Bengal	...	265

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	266
" Good	...	254
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	285
" Good	...	271
Sind Punjab Fine	...	282
" Good	...	268
Khandesh Fine	...	285
" Good	...	275
Amraoti Fine	...	293
" Good	...	285
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	294
" Good	...	286
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	303
" Good	...	298
Yeotmal Fine	...	308
" Good	...	300
Nagpore Fine	...	311
" Good	...	303
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	314
" Good	...	306
Mothia Fine	...	284
" Good	...	274
Broach Gin Fine	...	330
" Good	...	324
Sawginned Fine	...329	Apl-May
Coompta Ginned	...	319 "
Westerns	...	303 "

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 28th April :—

Khandeish ...	...	...	137 Bales.
Central India...	...	...	1,197 "
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	256 "
Berar ...	...	...	371 "
Central Provinces	...	...	970 "
Oomras...	...	...	2,031 "
Dholera.	...	...	1,996 "
Broach...	...	...	1,484 "
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	2892 "
Westerns	...	...	175 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	...	...	271 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	...	...	161 "
Sind ...	...	...	337 "
Persian ...	...	...	"
Other sorts	...	...	"
Total ...			6,757 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week, ending 28th Apl. 1910.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	936	418,283	302,886
Central India... ...	6,799	184,420	102,091
Barsee and Nagur ...	3,039	249,878	102,826
Berar	4,373	429,862	333,876
Central Provinces ...	2,561	285,457	143,796
Total Oomras ...	18,208	1,637,900	991,475
Dholleras	12,169	165,657	125,820
Broach	17,231	246,188	160,495
Compta and Dharwar.	12,722	97,709	79,519
Westerns	1,166	13,796	10,548
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	1,408	402,124	262,170
Bengals (Rajputana)...	3,290	92,167	42,824
Sind	20	34,975	20,190
Persian	305	3,370	1,661
Americans	...	760	9,206
Egyptian	...	397	3,413
Other sorts	7	138	542
Total ...	66,526	2,700,171	1,707,868

LIVERPOOL, April 29.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.—May.	7·64+5
May—June	7·61+5
June—July	7·57+5
July—Aug.	7·52+5
Aug.—Sept.	7·36+5
Sept.—Oct.	6·90+5
Oct.—Nov.	6·73+5
Nov.—Dec.	6·65+5
Dec.—Jan.	6·63+5

The market is steady.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 29th April :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week	66,526	47,367	+ 19,159
	1909-10	1908-09	
Repts from 1st Oct. to 28th Apl. ...	27,00,171	1,707,863	+9,92,308
	1909-10	1908-09	
Shipts for the week Europe ...	21,633	6,881	+ 12,952
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	45,249	7,552	+ 37,697
Total ...	66,882	16,233	+ 50,649
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 28th Apl....	1909-10	1908-09	
Europe ...	811,131	466,047	+345,084
China ...	82,913	36,022	+ 46,896
Japan ...	705,506	462,163	+243,343
Coast Ports ...	28,917	15,093	+ 13,824
Total ...	1,628,472	979,325	+649,147

Afloat in harbour, Europe... 32,524 13,617 + 18,907
China, Japan and Coast Ports... 350 22,954 + 22,604

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 9th April 1910—13,079 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct to 31st Dec. 1909—3,482 bales.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	April. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp — ...	14 6	... 15 0
Dunkirk	14 6	... 15 0
Havre	15 0	... 15 6
Hull	14 6	... .
Liverpool	14 6	... 15 0
Marseilles	14 6	... 15 0
Genoa	14 6	... 15 0
London	14 6	... .
Hamburg	14 0	... 14 6
Trieste	16 6	... 17 6
Venice... ...	16 6	... 17 6
Open Ports	June & July	14 3

A fair business was done during the week for all ports at current rates.

Market closes quiet but steady.

With Karachi, very quiet charters are holding off and only 2 or 3 fixtures are reported at 18.

Dear weight basis for May and June.

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal ...	13	13 1-2
Do. Standard " ...	12	12 1-2

OPIUM.

RATES.

Patna 5th sale	...	No sale
Patna 5th sale Calcutta ...		Rs. 3,527

The prices in China for Patna Opium and Exchange rates are as under :—

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	2,600
Exchange for Hongkong ...	132 1-2
Exchange for Shanghai ...	178
Calcutta Exchange for 2 months ...	99 6-0
Calcutta Demand Exchange ...	99 15-6

METALS.

During the week London wired £68 for Copper, July shipment, but nothing resulted with same.

The market here is remained dull in absence of up-country demand and prices were easier by four annas. Stocks are heavier and there will be no improvement for some time yet.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4x4		lbs.	21
			28
			35
			42
			56 Rs.55 0
			63
			70
			77
			84
Yellow Metal Sheets			21
			28
			35
			42 Rs.45 0
			49
			56
Tin Ingots.			... " 40 6
Spelter	B M		...
	M M		... " 18 8
	J		...
	R		...

Georgshutte ... ... " 23 4
Copper Ingots K S ... ... " 48 10
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 " 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 } " 47 0
10, 12 }

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, April 28.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin, Govt. and half Govs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,15,200	...	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
25 Boxes ...	16,97,280	...	...
6 Boxes ...	3,84,000	...	...
1 Box ...	...	31,500	...
3 Boxes ...	1,72,800	...	...
1 Box ...	38,400	...	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10 Bars ...	20,000	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Mercantile Bank of India.	Salsette	London
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do
National Bank of India ...	do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China ...	do	do
Do	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp...	do	do
International Banking Co...	do	do
C Valiram	Sarasvati	Karachi

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 27th April 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	51	58,690
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	35	40,885

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th Apr. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 4,10,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,84,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	337	813	8	1,158
For previous 14 weeks of half year	22,94,552	46,55,287	51,696	70,01,535
Total for 15 week	24,64,552	50,65,287	55,696	75 85,535
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,60,000	3,45,000	4,000	5,09,000
Per mile of Ry...	317	684	8	1,009
Total to corresponding date...	21,50,601	41,28,039	77,634	63,56,274

Increase for the week .....Rs. 75,000
Do. to date .....Rs. 12,29,261

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th Apr. on 1,773·41 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,75,000	Rs. 2,70,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,52

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

STEEL AND GOLD.

...tment of the Empire is a fine ideal. Sir ...rker, in his inspiring lecture on "The New ...id he had never shared in such a vision, ...believe it practicable. That a formula ...s of union will be found, however he ...ain. What his opinion amounts to is ...too rigid a definition must not be applied ...ment of the Empire. As he reminds us, ...presentatives share in the deliberations of ...e Committee, and already striking con... have flowed from this association and co-... An actual deliberative Assembly of the ...d not matter so much as a positive shar... ...ment and responsibility by the Mother ...d her children. Tariff Reform and freer ...tion are now the prime necessities of closer union. They will serve a more direct purpose at the moment than any visions, practicable or impossible, of Parliamentary representation. The diffusion of Imperial news would convince the peoples of their mutual interest in a way that no Parliament could convince them. We do not relinquish the Parliament of Empire. It may come some day, though Sir Gilbert Parker declines to think it will. As present, however, Tariff Reform and cheaper cables are of more importance. A Parliament would be but a golden link; these are of steel.

THE BEATEN TRACK.

Another party of working men are off to Germany to study conditions of life and labour in some of the chief cities of the empire. They will visit factories, labour exchanges, schools, and other places of interest. These the ordinary tourist does not consider places of interest. Museums and fine buildings, cafes and main streets for him. Of course, the working man and the ordinary visitor have different objects in view. One goes for pleasure, the other for instruction. But the tourist might to some extent take a leaf from the guide-book of the working man. The life of a people is not completely seen in the fine buildings and the main streets. There other tourists congregate and the outlook becomes cosmopolitan. In the alleys and back street one often sees more in ten minutes of what is new and strange than can be found in ten hours in the tourist-trodden ways. Because the ordinary visitor so rarely departs from the main lines he so often returns in sublime ignorance of the country he has sojourned in. Piccadilly is not London, the Corso is not Rome, the Square of St. Mark is not Venice. Let the tourist explore and he will really see.

QUACK! QUACK!!

Sir George Reid has a happy knack of saying in a downright way things that are worth saying. One especially likes his remarks on a rather prevalent form of idiocy. At the dinner of the Imperial Industries Club he discriminated between croakers. The man who croaks in order to remove a weak spot or to warn against dangerous course was a man who deserved universal attention and esteem; but the man who thinks the "grand Imperial race" is involved in hopeless ruin, and that a dry rot has set in, was a croaker who ought to be hanged for high treason. Hanging is, perhaps, too extreme a penalty; but one would have the little boys in the street throw stones at such false prophets as the most foolish of quacking geese. There is no reason in them; they would be serious foes of their country if their intelligence was sufficient to enable us to do harm. As Sir George Reid reminded us, one of their croaks is that other nations are increasing in greater ratio than our own. As if it were not a law of nature for the young to grow faster than the old!

SAVINGS BANKS IN SCOTLAND.

The centenary of the establishment of savings banks in Scotland is to be celebrated in Edinburgh on June 8, 9, and 10. It is to be attended by delegates from all parts of the Empire and from the Continent, and it is expected that Lord Rosebery and the Postmaster-General will deliver addresses. The proceedings will be inaugurated by a civic reception by the Corporation of Edinburgh, and on the following night a banquet will take place. The first self-supporting savings bank was opened at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Duncan in May 1810. There are now sixty-one Trustees Savings Banks in Scotland, with total funds amounting to something like £53,000,000.

POST OFFICE AND TRUSTEES' SAVINGS BANKS.

The Post Office Savings Bank was instituted in 1861, and it has had an enormous effect in stimulating habits of thrift among the people. It is, however, (the "Glasgow Herald" states), in the smaller towns and villages (at least in Scotland) that the Post Office Bank chiefly finds its customers. In Glasgow and Edinburgh the Trustees' Savings Banks claim a far larger number of depositors. The growth of the movement may be indicated by a contrast between the deposits in the modest bank at Ruthwell and in the trustees' savings banks of to-day. In the early days of the Ruthwell enterprise, the deposits amounted to hundreds of pounds; in the savings banks to-day they run into millions. All over the country there are now 15,406 savings banks (including Post Office Banks), the total number of depositors is over 12,000,000, and the total deposits amount to over £430,000,000.

A CHARCOAL BURNER.

Some fifty years ago could be found in the woods on the Surrey hills a number of charcoal burners, but to-day, according to Mr. D. C. Bargman, in the "country home," a few only are to be met with. One of the thick woods in the neighbourhood of Dorking is the home of a family of these workers; it consists of a man and his wife, with their two sons and daughter. Their habitation resembles an Indian wigwam, and consists of a few sticks planted in the ground, with rough tin and wood to form the ...summer this man and his son ...ue, healthy home. Early in ...harcoal-burners start their daily ...t is ready it is taken to the ...stacked ready for burning.

... OF THE CHARCOAL.

... of the wood is completed ... and left to cool for about ...harcoal is packed in sacks. ... twenty are filled from one ...ld about two and a half ...e or six thousand sacks are ...he charcoal is carted away ... to town, where it fetches 6d. ...writer asked the man what ...charcoal, his reply was: "Ise

... THE WILD CAT.

...been asserted that the wild cat in ... was practically extinct, but we see ... Scottish Field" that a pair of the species ...ared during the opening days of March ...ilds of Glenmoriston. They are a male and ... and were taken near the same place. Even ...bt sceptical and doubting as to the existence ...the true cat would be converted by a sight of the animals. The male is a big, fierce, well-marked specimen of goodly proportions, measuring 40in. in length, and weighed slightly over 16lb. He is the second-best specimen obtained during the past ten years. The female is smaller, although undoubtedly a wild cat, and shows signs of being considerably younger than her male companion.

THE TERROR OF THE TUB IN THIBET.

The experiences of the first white women to penetrate to Lake Manasarowar (the Sacred Lake of Thibet) is told by one of the two enterprising travellers—Miss E. C. M. Browne—in the April number of Travel and Exploration. The unpleasantly primitive habits of the Thibetans are amusingly described. It is a solemn fact, we are told, that some Thibetans never bathe from the cradle to the grave. Once, in treating a Thibetan lama who was suffering from dropsy, Miss Sheldon recommended a bath on a warm day. The wife held a consultation with a Thibetan Christian woman as to the effect of such heroic treatment. He had never had a bath in his life, she said, and she was not quite sure whether he would survive one? Their prejudices were overcome, the man was bathed, and eventually recovered. Since then there have been other similar cases.

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Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies,—

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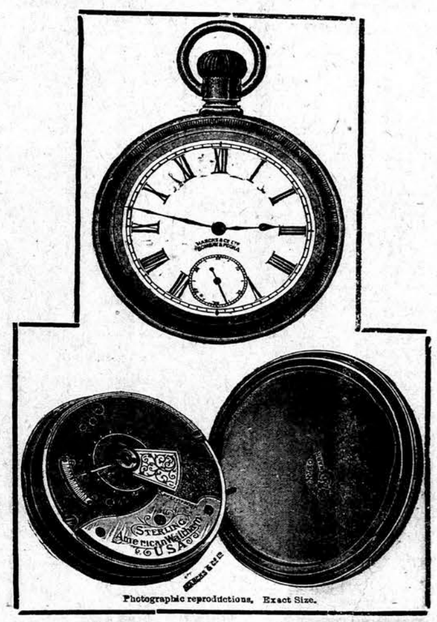

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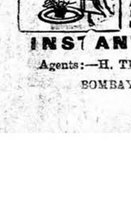

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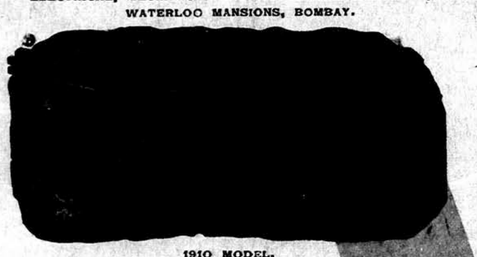

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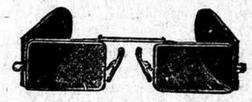

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising FOR

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BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to suffer out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervousness and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, excessive indulgence, and consequent loss of sleep, hysteria, disturbed sleep, hypochondriacal dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the results of [illegible] and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this [illegible] and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the [illegible] Bottle.

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